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CUBAN AFFAIRS.

Correspondence Between Secretary Fish and Our Minister to Spain in Regard to the Cuban Question.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—The following letters appear in the diplomatic correspondence submitted with the President's Annual Message, which has just been published:

MR. SICKLES TO MR. FISH.

UNITED STATES LEGATION TO SPAIN, SAN SEBASTIAN, Aug. 27, 1872.
[Received Sept. 12.]

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith an official publication of a decree, dated Aug. 5, 1872, promulgating regulations for the execution of the act of July 4, 1870, concerning slavery in the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico. It appears that the measure was proposed by the Colonial Minister, with the sanction of the Cabinet Council, after hearing the suggestions of the authorities of those islands, and in conformity with the advice of the Council of State. No more forcible illustration could be given of the imperfect and unsatisfactory character of the act of 1870 than the perusal of this complicated code of procedure for its execution. It embraces, in chapters, articles, and clauses of articles, about one hundred paragraphs. You will observe that the main feature of the scheme is the organization of a board of seven commissioners in each of the civil districts, jurisdictions, or, as we might perhaps call them, counties. All persons residing within each sub-division, or territory, and declared free by law, are placed under the "protection" of the local board. The Governor or Lieutenant-Governor of the jurisdiction (in Cuba) or the Mayor of the district (in Porto Rico) and the presiding officer of the town council will be ex officio members. Four members are to be chosen, two of whom must not be slave-holders, and a Secretary will be appointed, who will not vote. The four members appointed will hold office for two years, and serve gratuitously. They will be named by the Captain-General from a list of sixteen of the largest tax-payers in the locality, no matter whether or not residents of the jurisdiction or district, one-half of whom shall not be slave-holders. This list is to be made by the chief officer of the jurisdiction or district, and submitted to the Captain-General. The boards may delegate to the members thereof executive authority in the localities where they reside, respectively. A central board of commissioners, of twenty-one members, named by the Captain-General, invested with appellate and supervisory powers, will sit at Havana.

I have not at hand for comparison a copy of the act of 1870, without which I shall not venture any extended criticism of these arrangements. I may, however, remark that in confiding the execution of this law to those whose unsatisfactory methods of administration has so frequently been the subject of complaint in Cuba and Porto Rico, the Government has evidently yielded to the suggestions of the slave-holders, who will, of course, profit by the opportunities afforded through the complicated machinery created by this decree to diminish the few ameliorations promised by the original measure. I do not see any provision made for a large class of freedmen called "emancipatos"—persons rescued by the authorities from the hands of slave-traders—whose situation especially called for the intervention of the Crown.

There is no reason to believe that any considerable number of these people have yet realized the liberty secured to them by a succession of treaties and decrees anterior to the act of 1870. They are now hired for long terms of years to proprietors, many of whom soon report them dead, and then confound them with their herds of slaves.

The Spanish Emancipation Society have published an energetic protest against the refusal of the Minister to acquaint them with the outlines of his scheme of regulations. They point out that while the slave-holders had every opportunity afforded them to present their views, neither the slaves nor anybody in their behalf were allowed a hearing.

I am not without hope that the Cortes now chosen may take up the question of emancipation, and resolve it on a more radical basis. The neglect of the Government and the authorities in Cuba to execute the "preparatory" act of 1870, may expedite the passage of a better measure. I shall not fail to make proper representations on the subject to this Government.

I am, &c., (Signed,) D. E. SICKLES.

MR. FISH TO MR. SICKLES.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 31, 1872.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 8th inst., No. 411, containing a copy of a telegram of the same date received from you in regard to the enforcement of the Emancipation law in Cuba and Porto Rico.

This intelligence is especially gratifying to this Department, and it is hoped that efficient and practical regulations for carrying out this humane and beneficent object may be enforced.

You will omit no proper occasion to enforce upon the Spanish Government the expediency, the humanity, and the justice of making their laws for the abolition of slavery more efficient and more immediately operative, and you will make manifest the strong interest felt by this Government in the adoption of a humane and practical system of emancipation.

I am, &c., HAMILTON FISH.

MR. SICKLES TO MR. FISH.

[Received Oct. 24.]

UNITED STATES LEGATION IN SPAIN, MADRID, Oct. 6, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith a translation of the paragraphs relating to Cuba and Porto Rico, which I find in the address to the Crown reported by a Committee of Congress. They may be regarded as the expression of the views of the majority in the Cortes, and likewise of the Executive, since the address is always a Cabinet question.

The declaration that there is no reason why slavery may not be abolished, and ample political rights enjoyed in Porto Rico, justifies the hope expressed in my No. 429 that, upon these topics, the Cortes would be found somewhat in advance of the Ministry. It remains to be seen if I am too sanguine in believing that the Cabinet is not unwilling to yield to the liberal tendencies of the Legislature in hastening these measures. At all events, however slow the movement, it is at least evident that some progress is made in this country toward the suggestions so diligently urged by the United States upon the attention of this Government for the amelioration of its colonial system.

Concessions made to Porto Rico cannot long be withheld from Cuba. It appears that the more radical views expressed in the address, compared with the royal speech at the opening of the Cortes, do not satisfy the Left of the Chamber. An amendment is proposed by Orense (Marquis De Albaida) Castilar, De Labra, Marquis De Sardoal, Nunez De Velasco, Fernando Gonzales, and Luis Vidart, distinguished names in the Republican and Ministerial ranks, avowing sentiments touching the insurrection in Cuba, and its relation to emancipation, that have not hitherto found such formal expression in the Cortes. The debate growing out of this proposition can scarcely fail to involve an interesting discussion of the Cuban question.

In proceeding with reform measures in Porto Rico, without waiting for the pacification of Cuba, the Government has seriously alarmed the powerful slave interests in the latter province.

The reactionary Press of Madrid hastens to show that an insurrection is imminent in Porto Rico. Failing to hold this Cabinet to the fallacy of postponing the redress of grievances in one colony, because in another too much delay has provoked sedition, the conservative opposition now shift their ground, and assert that, since the loyalty of Porto Rico is the offspring of slavery, emancipation will precipitate the tendency toward independence, already formidable in both islands.

It seems that the apprehensions expressed in my No. 397, formed on the Carlist antecedents of Gen. De la Torre, and his unfortunate administration of Santiago de Cuba, in 1869, are not borne out by his conduct in Porto Rico. The reactionary party, after commanding his nomination, are disappointed by the firmness he shows in resisting their demands, and offended at the freedom he has allowed to the people in the choice of their Deputies to the Cortes, most of whom are radical reformers and abolitionists.

He appears, notwithstanding, to retain the confidence of the Government. I am, &c.,

(Signed,) D. E. SICKLES.

UNITED STATES LEGATION IN SPAIN, MADRID, Oct. 8, 1872.
[Received Oct. 24.]

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith an official publication of a decree, dated 2d instant, organizing a standing army for the provinces of Cuba and Porto Rico, respectively. The term of enlistment is six years, three of which must be in active service, and the remainder in reserve, unless in case of war or insurrection. The whole force is required to remain under arms. These troops are to be raised in Spain; first, from the army of the Peninsula; second, from the reserves of that army; and, third, by recruiting at large. Besides the extra pay allowed for service beyond the seas each man receives a bounty of $150, with clothing and transportation home for himself and family at the expiration of his full term of enlistment. The reserves are likewise borne on the rolls of the local militia, or "Volunteers," where they reside, and may be armed if employed on plantations. It is said that, besides the heavy losses in the army of Cuba during the last campaign, the term of service of some 7,000 or 8,000 men has expired, so that in order to keep up the active strength of the organization a reinforcement of at least 20,000 is required.

In the present condition of affairs in Spain it will be difficult to send any considerable part of these before the close of the year. A law is now pending in the Cortes authorizing a conscription of 40,000 men for the Spanish Army, and I presume it will be among these conscripts that most of the "Volunteers" for Cuba will be found.

This measure, however, encounters serious opposition, and may not become a law before the end of the month; nor will it be easy in the present temper of the people to inforce another conscription in this country, based, as this is, on an unequal and unjust system of enrollment, which the present Cabinet acknowledges and stands pledged to reform.

Nothing could better illustrate the difference between the colonial policy of Great Britain and Spain than the fact that at a moment when Canada is without a garrison of British troops, a permanent army is found necessary to constrain the unwilling allegiance of Cuba and Porto Rico.

The rumor of the appointment of Lieut.-Gen. Cordova, at present Secretary of War, to be Captain-General of Cuba, is again revived, with some foundation, I suspect. The Minister of State remarked to me last Friday, however, that no change would be made at present, as Gen. Cordova could not be spared from the War Department pending the reorganization of the army, for which he has presented a project to the Cortes. The appointment, if made, would be, in all respects, excellent. I am, &c., D. E. SICKLES.

MR. FISH TO MR. SICKLES.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 29, 1872.

SIR: The present Ministry in Spain has given assurance to the public, through their organs of the Press, and have confirmed the assurance to you personally, (as you have reported in recent dispatches,) of their intention to put in operation a series of extensive reforms embracing among them some of those which this Government has been earnest in urging upon their consideration in relation to the colonies which are our near neighbors.

Sustained, as is the present Ministry, by the large popular vote which has recently returned to the Cortes an overwhelming majority in its support, there can be no more room to doubt their ability to carry into operation the reforms of which they have given promise, than there can be justification to question the sincerity with which the assurance was given. It seems, therefore, to be a fitting occasion to look back upon the relations between the United States and Spain, and to mark the progress which may have been made in accomplishing those objects in which we have been promised her co-operation. It must be acknowledged with regret that little or no advance has been made. The tardiness in this respect, however, cannot be said to be in any way imputable to a want of diligence, zeal, or ability in the Legation of the United States at Madrid. The Department is persuaded that no persons, however gifted with these qualities and faculties, could have better succeeded against the apparent apathy or indifference of the Spanish authorities, if, indeed, their past omission to do what we have expected should not be ascribable to other causes.

The Spanish Government, partly at our instance, passed a law providing for the gradual emancipation of slaves in the West India Colonies. This law, so far as this Department is aware, remains unexecuted, and it is feared that the recently-issued regulations, professedly for its execution, are wholly inadequate to any practical result in favor of emancipation, if they be not really in the interest of the slave-holder, and of the continuance of the institution of slavery. While we fully acknowledge our obligation to the general rule, which requires a nation to abstain from interference in the domestic concerns of others, circumstances warrant partial exceptions to this rule. The United States have emancipated all the slaves in their own territory, as the result of a civil war of four years, attended by a vast effusion of blood and expenditure of treasure. The slaves in the Spanish possessions near us are of the same race as those who were bondsmen here. It is natural and inevitable for the latter to sympathize in the oppression of their brethren, and especially in the waste of life occasioned by inhuman punishments and excessive toil. Nor is this sympathy confined to those who were recently in bondage among us. It is universal, as it is natural and just. It rests upon the instincts of humanity, and is the recognition of those rights of man which are now universally admitted. Governments cannot resist a conviction so general and so righteous as that which condemns as a crime the tolerance of human slavery. Nor can Governments be in fault in raising their voice against the further tolerance of so grievous a blot upon humanity. You will, consequently, in decisive, but respectful, terms, remonstrate against the apparent failure of Spain to carry into full effect the act referred to. We acknowledge that this may be a difficult task. The reproaches, open or covert, of those whose supposed interests may be affected by it, to say nothing of other underhanded proceedings, must be trying to the patience and highly embarrassing to the statesmen who may be well disposed toward the measure. All, however, who countenance lukewarmness or neglect in carrying it into effect must, more or less, be liable to the charge of duplicity or bad faith, a charge which every man of honor in high station ought to endeavor to avoid.

By the enactment of the law of July, 1870, the Government of Spain is practically committed to the policy of emancipation. It is true that the law was far from being as comprehensive a measure as was hoped for by the friends of emancipation both in Spain and throughout Christendom, but it was regarded as the entering wedge and the first step toward the extermination of a great wrong, and as the inauguration of a measure of justice and of peace, whereby Spain, to her high honor, declared herself in harmony with the general sentiment of modern civilization, and with the principle of unquestioned human rights. It is so manifestly due to that sentiment, and to those principles, that their recognition as thus evidenced, be made practical and effective by the enforcement of the law, that it cannot be questioned that Spain, with the pride and the honor that mark her history, will no longer delay the execution of the law and the observance of the pledge to humanity and to justice which is implied in the enactment.

There is another view which may be taken of this subject. The Spanish Government and the Spanish people are understood to be almost unanimously adverse to the independence of Cuba. It will not be denied that the resistance to the enforcement of the Emancipation law proceeds almost entirely from those interested in slave property in the island of Cuba, who have, through the successive Ministries to which the Government of Spain has been intrusted since the enactment of the law in July, 1870, been enabled hitherto to delay and to defeat its execution by preventing the promulgation of regulations effective for the end to which the law was directed. An important law is thus nullified through the influence and agency of a class in Cuba who are most loud in profession of devotion to the integrity of the Spanish territory and to the continuance of Spanish dominion over the island. The example of disregard to laws thus set cannot be without its influence. If Spain permits her authority to be virtually and practically defied in that island by a refusal or neglect to carry into effect acts of the Home Government of a humane tendency, is not this tantamount to an acknowledgment of inability to control? If she refuse to enforce her authority in one instance, why may it not be spurned in others, and will not her supremacy, sooner or later, become nominal only, with no real advantage to herself or her colonies, but to the serious detriment of both as well as of those other Powers whose relations, whether of neighborhood or commerce, give them special interest in the welfare of those possessions? It is also represented that the grasping cupidity of sugar-planters in Cuba has succeeded in enabling them virtually to annul their contracts with coolies for a limited term of service, coupled with the privilege of returning to their homes at its close, and that these unfortunate Asiatics, under regulations for an enforced re-engagement when that former contract may have expired, are being practically reduced to the same abject condition as the African slaves. If this be true, it is impossible for the Government of any civilized country to be indifferent to so atrocious a proceeding. You will mention this subject to the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, and will not conceal the view which we take of it.

The insurrection in Cuba has now lasted four years. Attempts to suppress it, so far futile, have been made probably at a sacrifice of more than a hundred thousand lives and an incalculable amount of property. Our commerce and other connections with that island compel us to take a warm interest in its peaceful and orderly condition, without which there cannot be prosperity.

Cuba being separated from this country by a narrow passage, the temptation for reckless adventurers here to violate our law and embark in hostile expeditions thither is great, despite the unquestioned vigilance of this Government to maintain its duty, and the efforts with which the approaches to the island have been guarded by the Spanish cruisers. The said proximity has led Cubans and others, partisans of the insurgents, to take up their abode in the United States, actuated by the hope that that proximity would enable them advantageously to plot and act for the advancement of their cause in the island. We certainly have reason to expect that the great strain upon our watchfulness to thwart those schemes occasioned by the long duration of hostilities in Cuba, should have some termination through a cessation of the cause which hitherto has been supposed to make it necessary for the discharge of our duties as a neutral. Ever since the insurrection began we have repeatedly been called upon to discharge those duties. In the performance of them we are conscious of no neglect, but the trial to our impartiality by the want of success on the part of Spain in suppressing the revolt is necessarily so severe, that, unless she shall soon be more successful, it will force upon this Government the consideration of the question, whether duty to itself and to the commercial interests of its citizens may not demand some change in the line of action it has thus far pursued.

It is intimated, and is probably true, that the corruption which is more or less inseparable from such protracted contests, is itself a principal agent in prolonging hostilities in Cuba. The extortions incident to furnishing supplies for the troops, the hope of sharing in the proceeds of insurgent or alleged insurgent property, would, of course, be put an end to by the restoration of tranquillity. These must be powerful agencies in fettering the arm which ought to strike home for peace, for order, and the quiet enjoyment of the citizen. It is reasonable to suppose, too, that the saving of the public money which must result from a termination of the conflict would alone be a sufficient incentive for a patriotic Government to exert itself to the utmost for that purpose.

Besides a measure for the abolition of slavery, and assurances of the speedy termination of the contest in Cuba, we have been assured that extensive municipal reforms would be introduced in the colonies, and that their government would be liberalized. Certainly the Spanish Government, with its experience of the past, and with the knowledge which it cannot fail to have of the tendencies of the age, can never expect peaceably to maintain the ancient colonial system in those islands. The abuses of that system press heavily upon the numerous educated natives of the same race, and, if not reformed, must be a constant source of bitter antipathy to the mother country. The repeated assurances of the intentions of the Government to abolish slavery, and to grant liberal reforms in the administration of the island, are admissions by Spain of the wrong of slavery, and of the existence of evils which need reform, but are still allowed on the illogical and indefensible ground that concession cannot be made while resistance continues.

A nation gives justification to resistance while admitted wrongs remain unredressed; resistance ceases to be justifiable when no wrongs are either admitted or alleged. Redress wrongs and resistance will cease.

Spain is too great a power to fear to do what she admits to be right, because it is asked vehemently; or because its attainment is sought improperly, she need not apprehend that the reforming of abuses and of wrongs, which she admits to exist, and declares herself ready to correct, will be attributed to an unworthy motive, while delay in removing admitted wrongs which it is within her power to remove places her in a false position, and goes far to justify and to attract sympathy to those who are sufferers from the unredressed wrongs.

Spain itself has been the scene of civic commotion, but prisoners taken in arms have not been put to death as they are in Cuba, nor have amnesties been regarded as dangerous in the Peninsula; why should they be so regarded in the colonies? or why should concessions be dishonorable in Cuba, that are not so considered at home? The suggestion that they would be is the offspring of the selfishness of those interested in prolonging the contest for private gain.

A just, lenient, and humane policy toward Cuba, if it would not bring quiet and order and contentedness, would at least modify the judgment of the world, that most of the evils of which Cuba is the scene, are the necessary results of harsh treatment, and of the maladministration of the Colonial Government.

You are aware that many citizens of the United States, owners of estates in Cuba, have suffered injury by the causeless seizure, in violation of treaty obligations, of those estates, and by the appropriation of their proceeds by those into whose hands they had fallen. Though in some one or two instances the property has been ordered to be restored, so far there has been no indemnification for the damage sustained. In other instances, where restitution has been promised, it has been evaded and put off in a way which cannot fail to excite the just resentment of the sufferers, and of their Government, whose duty it is to protect their interests.

The decree of 31st August last, prescribing regulations for the proceedings concerning sequestrated property in Cuba, so far as it recognized the embargo or confiscation of the property of those charged with complicity in the insurrection, as a judicial proceeding, in which the parties are entitled to be fairly heard, may be regarded as a concession to the frequent remonstrances of this Government, as well as to the requirements of justice. But, unless the action of the Board to be constituted under that decree exhibit a very different measure of promptness and of activity from that which has been given to the remonstrances of this Government against the proceedings whereby the property of citizens of the United States has heretofore been seized, the organization of the Board will serve only to increase the very just causes of complaint of this Government. It is hoped that it will not be allowed to become the means or the excuse of further procrastination, or of delaying beyond the extremest limits of patience, which have already been reached, the decision upon the many cases which have been the subject of protracted diplomatic correspondence. There will readily occur to you several cases, which need not be specifically enumerated, which have been referred backward and forward between Madrid and Havana to the very verge of the exhaustion of all patience. In the meantime the property of citizens of the United States has been held in violation of the treaty between this country and Spain.

In some of these cases you have been promised the release of the embargo. It is expected that the tardy redress thus promised will not be further delayed by any alleged necessity of reference to this newly-constituted Board.

It is hoped that you will present the views above set forth, and the present grievances of which this Government so justly complains, to the Government to which you are accredited, in a way which, without giving offense, will leave a conviction that we are in earnest in the expression of these views, and that we expect redress; and that if it should not soon be afforded, Spain must not be surprised to find, as the inevitable result of the delay, a marked change in the feeling and in the temper of the people and of the Government of the United States. Believing that the present Ministry of Spain is in a sufficiently confirmed position of power to carry out the measures which it announces, and the reforms which have been promised, and to do justice by the removal of the causes of our well-founded complaints, and not doubting the sincerity of the assurances which have been given, the United States look confidently for the realization of those hopes, which have been encouraged by repeated promises, that all causes for estrangement, or for the interruption of those friendly feelings, which are traditional, as they are sincere, on the part of this Government toward Spain, will be speedily and forever removed.

I am, &c., (Signed,) HAMILTON FISH.

MR. SICKLES TO MR. FISH.

UNITED STATES LEGATION IN SPAIN, MADRID, Nov. 12, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith some interesting information respecting slavery in Cuba and Porto Rico, recently communicated to me by the Colonial Minister. I also inclose a copy of a private note to Mr. Gasset, pointing out the importance of obtaining periodical returns from Cuba as a means of ascertaining how far the Emancipation act of 1870 answers its avowed purpose.

I transmit also a copy of the *Gazette* containing an official expression of the thanks of the King in recognition of the voluntary manumission of a number of slaves in Porto Rico. It is due to the present Cabinet to state that it has inaugurated this method of giving public sanction and praise to such acts, which have before found no favor in the eyes of this Government.

I am, &c., (Signed,) D. E. SICKLES.

WASHINGTON.

The Judgments of the Court of Claims—No Commissioners to be Sent to Louisiana.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Mr. Boardman Smith's amendment to the Appropriation bill, to prevent payment of judgments of the Court of Claims for the returns of proceeds of abandoned and captured property, was lost, today, by a very large majority. It was made clear that the settlements complained of yesterday were made under existing law, and while there was a sentiment in favor of repealing the law, there was little disposition to destroy its operation by the amendment proposed. The Committee, after having almost finished the Appropriation bill, got into a new trouble, which caused adjournment till Monday, the lion in the way being an amendment offered by Sam Randall, which would prevent the Pacific Railroad from getting any pay for carrying mails or transporting troops, till it had paid the interest on bonds which has been paid by the United States. Mr. Beck feels personally aggrieved by some remarks made by Mr. Randall, and will reply on Monday.

THE STANLEY BANQUET.

The banquet to Henry M. Stanley, given to-night by the Washington correspondents, passed off in a highly-successful manner. Eighty-five covers were laid at Willard's Hotel, and every seat was occupied. George W. Adams, of the New-York *World*, presided, and the guest of the evening occupied a seat on his immediate right. Among the invited guests were Speaker Blaine, Gen. Sherman, Secretary Boutwell, Senators Wilson, Cameron, Casserly, Anthony, Thurman, and Fenton; Representatives Dawes, Cox, Ellis H. Roberts, Frye, Scofield, Eugene Hale, Hawley, W.R. Roberts, and Townsend; Gov. Cooke, Hon. Alex. R. Shepherd, Hon. Chas. Hale, Assistant-Secretary of State; Hon. W. A. Richardson, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Gen. Horace Porter, Hon. John W. Forney, Gen. John Eaton, Gen. F. B. Van Buren, and many others. About forty of the correspondents were present. Mr. Adams introduced Mr. Stanley in a very graceful speech, and the latter replied in a very neat and pithy address. Witty and eloquent speeches were made by Messrs. Blaine, Cox, Hawley, Poore, and others, and the entertainment closed on the verge of midnight.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE CALDWELL SENATORIAL CASE.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections today proceeded with the examination of witnesses in the Caldwell Senatorial case. Jonathan Hammond, who had been examined before the Kansas Legislature, testified that George Smith told him if he had any need of money to procure the election of Caldwell to call on Simcock, who was at Topeka, in Caldwell's interest. Witness had no pecuniary interest in Caldwell's election, but was in favor of it because he thought Caldwell could bring the Kaw lands into market. Mr. Speed, a member of the Legislature, said something to the effect that he would vote for Caldwell for $2,000. Witness went to see Simcock in order to make the arrangement, but he was not to be found. Speed never complained of not having received the money. The witness testified as to one Finney, another member of the Legislature, being influenced to vote for Caldwell, asking $2,000 for his vote. It was not the intention of the witness to pay the money to Finney unless he could make the arrangement for that purpose. Witness did not know whether anything was given to Finney.

Senator Caldwell asked, "Were you authorized by me to offer money or any other consideration to procure votes for me?" The witness answered "No."

Mr. Sidney Clark inquired whether the witness understood Finney was elected as a Clark or anti-Clark man. The witness replied his opinion was Finney was elected as an anti-Clark man, but that was not the issue in the contest. Witness did not know any money was paid.

Mr. Sprigg was the next witness. He said he did not personally know of any money having been paid. Gov. Smith was at Topeka, and was a very active friend of Caldwell. Several members of the Legislature were with Smith at the hotel, and it afterward appeared that Smith had negotiated for their votes. A note of Butler's for $800 was surrendered to him in consideration of his vote for Caldwell. It was said that $1,000 had to be paid for another member's vote. Mr. Smith spoke as if he had paid the money.

CURRENCY AND NATIONAL DEBT STATEMENT.

Receipts of fractional currency for the week	$363,600
Shipments	501,200
Shipments of notes	1,707,000
The Treasurer holds as security for national bank circulation	386,315,800
And for deposits of public money	15,534,000
National bank notes outstanding	342,309,957

INAUGURATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

It was stated, at a recent meeting of the Presidential Inauguration Committee, that the Washington Grays, of Philadelphia, will, in addition to military companies from other cities, attend the inauguration. It is the intention of the Executive Committee to invite military organizations throughout the country to be present.

THE HEALTH OF SENATOR SUMNER.

Senator Sumner was considered today in better health than yesterday. His suffering is like that which followed his injuries by Preston Brooks, and may be from the same cause. He hopes to be able to take his seat in the Senate some time next week.

NO COMMISSIONERS TO BE SENT TO LOUISIANA.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections have decided not to send any Commission to Louisiana to take testimony at the present, and this evening dispatched a Deputy Sergeant-at-arms to subpœna both of the returning boards known as the Wharton Board and the Bovee Board, to appear before them in this city. An effort will be made by the Committee to have presented for their investigation all the returns of the electoral vote from the various parishes of Louisiana.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The internal revenue receipts today were $397,197. Total for the month, $3,770,986; total for the fiscal year, $64,629,908.

MISSOURI.

Action of the Democratic Senatorial Caucus.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 11.—A Democratic Senatorial caucus was held at Jefferson City, last night, at which resolutions were adopted fixing the time for the caucus balloting for United States Senator to-night. A series of resolutions were offered, which set forth that the Democratic and Liberal members of the General Assembly, being convinced that the events of the recent campaign, while demonstrating their self-abnegating patriotism and devotion to the country, have also given a signal proof of the necessity of adhering rigidly to those sacred principles which can never be sacrificed without disaster, and resolve in favor of local self-government, reduced taxation, reform in the manner of assessments and collection of taxes, in order to increase the number of tax-gatherers, against monopoly, taxation of banking facilities and railroads, in favor of a direct vote by the people for President, and against the theory that to the victors belong the spoils.

The resolutions were referred to a committee of one from each district, to report at some future meeting.

The reports from Jefferson City indicate that Senator Blair has much the most positive strength as the Senatorial candidate, and that he will be nominated in the caucus to-night.

NAPOLEON.

The Funeral to Take Place on Wednesday—The British Court in Mourning.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The body of the Emperor Napoleon has been embalmed, and will lie in state on Monday and Tuesday.

The report that the Empress Eugenie will issue a proclamation announcing her assumption of the regency during the minority of the Prince Imperial, is denied.

The British Court will be in mourning from the 14th to the 24th of January, for the late Emperor.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The time for the funeral of the ex-Emperor Napoleon has been definitely decided upon. It will take place next Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock. The royal family of England will be represented on the mournful occasion by the Prince and Princess of Wales, and Prince Christian, who will accompany the ex-Empress Eugenie.

MADRID, Jan. 11.—The Countess de Montijo, mother of the ex-Empress Eugenie, has left here for Chiselhurst.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—The *Gaulois*, in its issue this morning, says the only officers of the French army who will be permitted to attend the funeral of Napoleon will be those who were attached to the household of the ex-Emperor during his reign in France.

ROME, Jan. 11.—During the session of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, yesterday, Signor Sanza, the Minister of the Interior, formally announced the death of Napoleon. He said the Italian Government learned of the death of the ex-Emperor with the deepest regret. It was impossible to forget that Napoleon contributed greatly to secure the unity of Italy. The eulogistic remarks of the Minister were received with warm applause by the members.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The Prince and Princess of Wales will remain in strict retirement at their country-seat at Sandringham for one week, as a mark of respect to the memory of the ex-Emperor Napoleon.

Prince Napoleon, his wife, the Princess Clotilde, Princess Mathilde, M. Paul Cassagnac, and a number of other Bonapartists, have arrived at Chiselhurst, where an important conference on the course to be pursued is expected to take place.

Napoleon left two wills, one of which is in London, and the other in Paris.

Proposed Monument to the Late Emperor.

MILAN, Jan. 11.—Several newspapers in this city have opened subscription lists at their offices for funds to be devoted to the erection of a monument to the ex-Emperor Napoleon. The papers refer to the fact that Milan was the first city liberated from Austrian rule by French troops under Napoleon after the battle of Magenta.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Death of Carlist Leaders in Spain.

MADRID, Jan. 11.—It is officially announced that the Carlist leader Froyola and Palloc, a prominent Federalist, have been killed by the Government troops.

A report of the death of the Carlist chief Castello, which has been current for several days, is confirmed this afternoon.

A Carlist band which was roaming through the Province of Valencia, encountered a force of loyal troops yesterday, and after a short engagement the former were dispersed with a loss of thirty-two killed and thirty taken prisoners.

The anti-Porto Rico Reform League, of this city, have signed a manifesto protesting against the passage of the bill providing for the emancipation of the slaves on that island.

Admiral Topete and Señor Balaguer were asked to sign the manifesto, but refused to do so.

Trouble Between the Porte and the Dependency of Lahsa.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 11.—The relations between the Porte and the dependency of Lahsa have become threatening. The active troubles which it is feared may grow out of the difficulty create excitement among British Indian interests, on account of the trade relations between the inhabitants of Lahsa and the British port of Aden, an important point on the overland route to India.

A New French Minister to the Vatican.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—The *Journal Officiel* announces the appointment of M. Corcelles as French Ambassador at the Vatican, in place of M. Bourgoing, who resigned.

English Emigration—Failures.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The total number of emigrants that left Liverpool during the year 1872 for America was 164,000.

A dispatch from Manchester announces that several cotton-spinners in that city have failed.

The Tichborne Claimant's Case.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Mr. Guildford Onslow and Mr. George Whalley, members of Parliament, have been summoned by the Crown to appear in the Court of Queen's Bench, on the 20th inst., for having, in speeches delivered in St. James Hall, accused Sir John Duke Coleridge of being engaged in a conspiracy against the Tichborne claimant. The trial of the claimant on the charge of perjury will commence on the 23d of April.

CANADA.

Timber Lands—Exploration of an Unknown Region in British Columbia.

TORONTO, Ontario, Jan. 11.—In the Provincial Parliament, last night, the Commissioner for the Crown Lands stated that the Ontario Government still owned 5,700 square miles of timber lands in the Ottawa region, in which not a single pine tree had been cut, and containing some of the best pine timber this side of the Rocky Mountains, and estimated to be worth to the Government, for the timber alone, $25,000,000.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Jan. 11.—The 14th of January is the date fixed for the execution of the contract between the Dominion Government and the Pacific Railway Company.

The Minister of Justice held an examination, yesterday, in relation to the matters which form the subject of inquiry by the Commission now sitting in Washington, principally in the matter of the St. Albans raid.

BELLEVILLE, Ontario, Jan. 11.—Prof. McAnn, of Albert College, has returned from a tour to the Pacific Coast. He left Sandford Fleming, the Government Surveyor, at Fort Edmonston, and explored a region hitherto almost entirely unknown in the northern part of British Columbia. His discoveries are said to be of incalculable value to the Dominion Government.

Two Colored Men Executed.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 11.—Two colored men named Barnes and Dunston, who were convicted of rape recently, were hung yesterday at Jefferson, Jackson County, in this State. Barnes confessed his guilt, just previous to the execution, but Dunston died asserting his innocence.

A Boston Lawyer Accused of Forgery.

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—Joseph H. Whitmap, a lawyer of this city, is under arrest charged with forging a mortgage note for $10,000 and uttering the same. The accused is alleged to be implicated with Charles Foster, who was recently arrested in Canada on charges of fraudulent transactions.

Railroad Disaster in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 11.—An express-train on the St. Louis, Kansas City, and Northern Railway struck a broken rail two miles north of Montgomery at three o'clock yesterday morning, and the baggage-car and two coaches and the Kansas City sleeping-car were thrown down an embankment and turned over. Edward Churchill, of Pana, Ill., had his collar bone broken and was otherwise seriously injured. Ten or twelve passengers were more or less hurt, but none of them seriously.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Shocking Murder Discovered at Great Bend, N. Y.—The Murderer is Arrested and Commits Suicide.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 11.—The dead body of a man was found under the ice in a small creek near Great Bend, twelve miles from this city, on Thursday night. Traces of blood were discovered on the road-side, and the tracks led to the discovery. The body was brought to this city. Appearances indicated that deceased had been beaten and subsequently suffocated. A letter was found on the body, and $100 inside of a sheet of letter-paper directed to Charles Wareham, Copenhagen, N. Y. Officers went to Carthage, Friday, and this morning District-Attorney Williams sent the following dispatch to the Watertown *Times*:

CARTHAGE, N. Y., Jan. 11.—The murdered man is Charles Wenham, an Englishman, of Copenhagen. The murderer is Charles Sutherland, of Copenhagen. The evidence clearly indicating this. Last night I dispatched Chief of Police Gurst and Constables Budd, Hubbard, and Irvin after Sutherland. About ten miles away, they found and secured the prisoner at 1½ this morning, and started for Carthage. Soon after starting the prisoner went into fits and spasms, and soon died. Evidently, he had taken poison before the officers got him, but he denied it. On arrival here, at 3½, Dr. Peden was called in, and at once pronounced it a case of poisoning by strychnine. On examination he discovered a bottle in his pocket with strychnine in it. We have the murderer, but he has cheated the gallows. Probably, no one else was connected with the murder.

A Confidence Woman's Operations in Newport, R. I.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 11.—About three months ago a lady, giving her name as Harriet Tyrrell, came to this city, and rented one of the Summer cottages. She represented herself as well-to-do, and ingratiated herself into the good graces of a number of our most respected citizens, and by stating to them that she had been recommended to trade with them, had but little difficulty in opening an account with many of them. She represented, also, that she had in her possession letters of credit from the banking-house of Stokes & Taylor, of New-York, and that through them she received from her relatives and friends in England a monthly allowance for her support. Last evening, however, Lady Somerville, another name which she assumed, had suddenly disappeared, taking the boat for New-York, and leaving behind her, it is almost needless to add, a large number of unsettled accounts and confiding business men. The affair causes no little excitement, as she was supposed to be a wealthy and educated lady. As she is known to have started for New-York, doubtless she will be in the hands of justice before she opens another field of operations where she is not known.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

There have been 488,000 hogs slaughtered in Cincinnati since Nov. 1 last.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt at Brunswick, Me., at 5 o'clock yesterday morning.

The deaths in Boston during the past week numbered 207, of which number fifty-six were from small-pox.

The disabled steam-ship Costa Rica, in tow of the Constitution, is expected to arrive in San Francisco today.

Judge Daniel Smysers, of Norristown, Penn., died at Gettysburg yesterday, of apoplexy.

A. Cadwell King, a noted railroad contractor, who formerly kept the Keystone Hotel in New-York, died yesterday in Chicago.

Dispatches from Maine report a renewal of extreme cold weather. The thermometer at Skowhegan, yesterday morning, stood at 30° below zero.

It is understood that there is clear evidence against Houghtaling, who is charged with poisoning the Hasleton family at Coeymans, N. Y.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business yesterday were as follows: Coin, $64,041,361; currency, $3,899,325; coin certificates, $25,463,000.

Guy Carleton, aged sixty-eight years, who has conducted a country store nearly half a century in Methuen, Mass., hung himself in that town on Friday.

A bill has passed both Houses of the Michigan Legislature increasing the salaries of the Chief-Justice and each Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Michigan from $2,500 to $4,000.

In the Supreme Judicial Court of Boston, yesterday, Leavitt Alley was arraigned for the murder of Abijah Ellis. He pleaded not guilty, and the first Monday in February was assigned for his trial.

No legislation is expected in the Arkansas Legislature until after the Senatorial contest is decided, that being the all-absorbing topic. It is understood the Republicans will make no nomination, in which event the Democrats will hold the balance of power.

The planing-mill of Snyder & Baum, at Freeport, Penn., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The whole town was at one time in danger, and an engine was sent from Allegheny. The loss is estimated at $25,000. The property is partly insured.

The British iron screw-steamer Potomac, which cleared from Philadelphia, on Friday, with a full cargo of grain and produce, for Liverpool, had her bow plates stove in by ice in the Horseshoe. She returned to port, and is now in her dock. The cargo will have to be discharged, preparatory to repairs at the Kensington Ship-yard.

Ex-Controller Connolly's Case.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 11.—In the case of the people of the State of New-York versus Richard B. Connolly, late Controller of the City of New-York, the defendant today filed an affidavit of merit in the County Clerk's office, that he has a good and substantial defense in the action to be tried at the Circuit Court, to be held in this city this month.

Suicide of a New-York Engraver.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Jan. 11.—Henry Milo, an engraver, supposed to be of New-York, hanged himself to a tree near Cuddebackville, Orange County, yesterday afternoon. He was about sixty years of age, and is supposed to have friends in New-York City. He had been robbed of forty dollars and a satchel, in Poughkeepsie, and had started to see friends near Callicoon, Sullivan County.

Fatal Result of a Stolen Ride.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 11.—A freight-train on the Clover Hill Railroad was thrown from the track, this morning, by a misplaced switch, near Chester Station. Two negroes, who had secreted themselves on a car loaded with lumber, in order that they might obtain a free ride, were killed.

Men and Horses Frozen to Death in Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 11.—A dispatch from Minneapolis, Minn., says the storm on the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad was the severest ever known. At a station called Kirkhaven, there were several farmers in town when the storm first burst upon them. They left for home with their teams, and very few have been heard from since. One wagon was found containing a Mrs. Poland and a boy, both of whom were frozen to death. Many teams, both oxen and horses, are found frozen in the drifts, and the fate of their owners is unknown.

Accident to the Costa Rica.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11.—The steam-ship Costa Rica arrived here this afternoon in tow of the steam-ship Constitution. At midnight on Dec. 20 she broke her crank-pin, and next day set sail for Manzanillo. She arrived off that port on Dec. 23, and on New-Year's Day she sighted the Constitution, which vessel came alongside and took the passengers and baggage of the Costa Rica. On Jan. 3 the Constitution started for this port with the Costa Rica in tow.

LOUISIANA.

Republican Rejoicings at a Riddance from Traitors—The Bogus Legislature Trying to Keep Its Courage Up.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 11.—The Republicans are rejoicing that they are happily rid of the Warmoth crowd, and that all danger from traitors is now over. It was thought by the Catalines who are conspiring against the peace and good order of the State and nation, that the purchase of the six men named in my last dispatch, would break the quorum in the legitimate Legislature, but no injury was occasioned by it. The Senate met with twenty-three Senators, five more than a quorum, in their seats in that body; the seats of S. W. Sadd, O. F. Hunsacker, and Thos. H. Noland were declared vacant, and new elections were ordered to take place without delay. These three men were elected in strong Republican Districts, and where the Republican majorities are large and overwhelming, and for two years past the constituency there has not been satisfied with the course and conduct of these merchandisable representatives. They will now have an opportunity to correct the error, and will no doubt send good and reliable Republicans to fill the places of those who have so long misrepresented them. As an evidence of the shifts and efforts made to prevent a BOB ACRES catastrophe happening to the bogus body in session at Odd-fellows Hall, and to meet the whisky and other bills which are necessarily incurred while they are playing out a State Government farce, telegrams have been sent to various parts of the State, one of which was from A. H. Leonard, a member of the bogus Senate. It was sent to the Shreveport *Times*, and is as follows:

To the People of Shreveport:

Since the publication of our first extra today, we have received the following dispatch from Hon. A. H. Leonard, Senator from this district. The indications are that, with money to sustain the fusionists, the quorum in the bayonet Legislature can be broken, and one in our Legislature secured. Our representatives must be sustained by the people. The money subscribed by our citizens in this cause will be the best investment they ever made. It will insure the establishment of an economical Government that will save the public millions per annum, save the credit of the State, reduce the rate of taxation, and inspire confidence abroad that will bring both capital and emigration to Louisiana. What will the moneyed men of Shreveport and the planters of Caddo do in this matter? It is not a political issue they are asked to meet. They are solicited to aid in the salvation of the State and their own interests and prosperity.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 8, 1873.

To the Shreveport Times:

Indications favorable, but help is needed from the people. Shreveport should subscribe ten thousand dollars cash to sustain our Government. Call a meeting of business men, and see what can be done. If we can raise money, it will show the people we are in earnest, and will break the quorum in the bayonet Legislature. (Signed,) A. H. LEONARD.

There are members of the Pinchback Legislature that would go with ours if they had any assurance that it can sustain itself. Planters throughout the parish should aid in raising the amount, knowing, as they do, that the present crisis is one of life or death to the material interests of the country.

Similar frantic appeals are being made by the trembling soreheads of the bogus legislative bodies to their constituencies, but they do not respond, and the present indications are that there will soon be a speedy dissolution, leaving nothing but a wreck of unfortunate bankrupts behind. The Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court, which meets on Monday, will have before it a large number of the election fraud cases, among which are charges against several of the bogus legislators now meeting at Odd-fellows Hall. Should indictments be found, speedy trials will follow. Judge Durell today refused to grant the injunction asked for in the case of Penn *vs.* Antonio and others.

Preparations for the Governor's Inauguration.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 11.—The city is quiet. Politicians are active, and there is a quorum in both Legislatures. The Fusionists are making preparations on an extensive scale for McEnery's inauguration, on Monday, which will be in Lafayette-square if clear, but in Exposition Hall if rainy. The ladies have been invited to be present. The Pinchback party will inaugurate Kellogg on Monday, in Mechanics' Institute.

The steamer Katie has been sold for $22,500, and, when repaired, will be commanded by Capt. John W. Cannon.

Ubasey will reply to Dion's challenge to play billiards, accepting the terms proposed, except as to the number of games, which he proposes shall be four of 2,000 points each, the first game to be played in New-Orleans, and the balance where Dion designates.

UTAH.

The New Territorial Appointments Discussed.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 11.—The new Territorial appointments and expected changes continue to excite much discussion. Today's *Herald* warmly extols Judge Mitchell, who succeeds Judge Strickland, claiming him to be an honest, capable, and upright Judge, and expresses surprise that the Government smiles so benignantly upon this benighted portion of the country. The *Tribune* continues extremely conservative, saying today that the influential conservative classes will no longer permit the Radicals to carry away the situation; that the vital interests of the country demand this; and that thousands throughout the States are waiting to invest in our mines, and pour in a population who will have no concern in the hateful past, but a deep interest in the prosperous future. The *Journal* reserves its criticisms of Judge Mitchell until he has been weighed in the balance.

The snow still remains in the mountains, but does not prevent shipments from the principal mines. The weather in Southern Utah is mild and pleasant, but the roads are dry and dusty.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen over the Atlantic States with low and falling temperature, westerly to northerly winds and generally clear weather. It has fallen over the North-west, with rising temperature, southerly to easterly winds and partly cloudy weather, extending its influence eastward and southward over the upper lake region, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, and the Gulf States. Areas of light snow are reported in the lower lake region.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, winds backing to southerly, increasing cloudiness, and rising temperature; for the Middle States southerly and south-easterly winds, rising temperature, and partly cloudy weather, with probably light snow over the lower lake region; for the Southern States, east of the Mississippi, rising temperature, light to fresh southeasterly and southerly winds and partly cloudy weather. From the Ohio Valley and Missouri to Lake Erie and the upper lakes and Minnesota, rising temperature, fresh and brisk southerly to easterly winds and cloudy weather, with possibly snow from Michigan to Minnesota and Northern Iowa, but south of this region to Tennessee, Missouri and Kansas, possibly rain.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 1 Park-row: 3 A. M., 13°; 6 A. M., 9°; 9 A. M., 1[illegible]°; 12 M., 9½°; 3 P. M., 12°; 6 P. M., 12°; 9 P. M., 11½°; 12 P. M., 10°. Average temperature yesterday, 10½°; average temperature for the week, 26¾.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

UNTO DEATH.

Ah! it is thou, the angel of my life,
The one faint voice from heaven
That filled my ear amid my hours of strife,
When hope, and joy, and light were all but riven
From me. My more than friend,
My love through all the years love has made dear!
Wait with me till the end!

Thou 'st waked me from sweet dreams; and yet 'tis well,
For thou than sweetest dream
Are better far. And I would ever dwell
Within the glory of the tender gleam
Of those bright eyes, which lend
Heaven's light to earth; and yet it cannot be!
Wait with me till the end!

And thou, my love, has come to me from far;
From that deep, sheltered vale
Where first I met thee, my own guiding star,
And where, in twilight hour, love's early tale
Was spoken first. Oh, bend
Thy fair young face above me yet again!
Wait with me till the end!

For I would have the lips of love's first dream
Breathe kindly on me now,
And give their blessing, falling like a gleam
Of heaven upon a death-o'ershadowed brow;
A blessing that shall lend
A glory that shall light me through the gloom!
Wait with me till the end!

Thy presence lent a beauty to the flower,
A sweetness to the dove,
A charm to all the sounds of twilight's hour;
And I had all thy heart's impassioned love!
But now my soul must rend
Itself from thee, and go its lonely way!
Wait with me till the end!

I left thee on that day now long gone by,
And while I searched for fame,
My soul fed on the love in thy dark eye,
And burned that I might gain a noble name,
And that we yet might blend
Our lives in one renown; but all is o'er!
Wait with me till the end!

Thou knewest not how oft throughout the night
Thy presence hovered near,
And lent a lustre to my lonely light,
As through the silent hours I seemed to hear
Thy voice a prayer send
To heaven for me. Now, more than guardian one,
Wait with me till the end!

Dear love! I feel thy kiss upon my brow
Weep not, my love and life!
I'll bless thee till we meet; be near me now,
While I am passing through this mortal strife!
No other hand can tend
Me like thine own amid this hour of need!
Wait with me till the end!

—*Chambers's Journal.*

A DEBT OF HONOR.

Hush! what was that cry, so low but yet so piercing, so strange but yet so sorrowful? It was not the marmot upon the side of the Righi—it was not the heron down by the lake: no, it was distinctively human. Hush! there it is again—from the church-yard which I have just left.

Not ten minutes have elapsed since I was sitting on the low wall of the church-yard of Weggis, watching the calm glories of the moonlight illuminating with silver splendor the Lake of Lucerne; and I am certain there was no one within the inclosure but myself.

I am mistaken, surely. What a silence there is upon the night! Not a breath of air now to break up into a thousand brilliant ripples the long reflection of the August moon, or to stir the foliage of the chestnuts; not a voice in the village; no splash of oar upon the lake. All life seems at perfect rest, and the solemn stillness that reigns about the topmost glaciers of St. Gothard has spread its mantle over the warmer world below.

I must not linger; as it is, I shall have to wake up the porter to let me into the hotel. I hurry on.

Not ten paces, though. Again I hear the cry. This time it sounds to me like the long, sad sob of a wearied and broken heart. Without staying to reason with myself, I quickly retrace my steps.

I stumble about among the iron crosses and the graves, and displace, in my confusion, wreaths of immortelles and fresher flowers. A huge mausoleum stands between me and the wall upon which I had been sitting not a quarter of an hour ago. The mausoleum casts a deep shadow upon the side nearest to me. Ah! something is stirring there. I strain my eyes—the figure of a man passes slowly out of the shade, and silently occupies my place upon the wall. It must have been his lips that gave out that miserable sound.

What shall I do? Compassion and curiosity are strong. The man whose heart can be rent so sorely ought not to be allowed to linger here with his despair. He is gazing, as I did, upon the lake. I mark his profile—clear cut and symmetrical; I catch the lustre of large eyes. The face, as I can see it, seems very still and placid. I may be mistaken; he may merely be a wanderer like myself; perhaps he heard the three strange cries, and has also come to seek the cause. I feel impelled to speak to him.

I pass from the path by the church to the east side of the mausoleum, and so come toward him, the moon full upon his features. Great heaven! How pale his face is!

"Good evening, Sir. I thought myself alone here, and wondered that no other travelers had found their way to this lovely spot. Charming, is it not?"

For a moment he says nothing, but his eyes are full upon me. At last he replies:

"It is charming, as you say, Mr. Reginald Westcar."

"You know me?" I exclaim, in astonishment.

"Pardon me; I can scarcely claim a personal acquaintance. But yours is the only English name entered today in the Livre des Etrangers."

"You are staying at the Hotel de la Concorde, then?"

An inclination of the head is all the answer vouchsafed.

"May I ask," I continue, "whether you heard just now a very strange cry repeated three times?"

A pause. The lustrous eyes seemed to search me through and through—I can hardly bear their gaze. Then he replies,

"I fancy I heard the echoes of some such sounds as you describe."

The *echoes!* Is this, then, the man who gave utterance to those cries of woe! is it possible? The face seems so passionless; but the pallor of those features bears witness to some terrible agony within.

"I thought some one must be in distress," I rejoin, hastily; "and I hurried back to see if I could be of any service."

"Very good of you," he answers, coldly; "but surely such a place as this is not unaccustomed to the voice of sorrow."

"No doubt. My impulse was a mistaken one."

"But kindly meant. You will not sleep less soundly for acting on that impulse, Reginald Westcar."

He rises as he speaks. He throws his cloak round him, and stands motionless. I take the hint. My mysterious countryman wishes to be alone. Some one that he has loved and lost lies buried here.

"Good night, Sir," I say, as I move in the direction of the little chapel at the gate. "Neither of us will sleep the less soundly for thinking of the perfect repose that reigns around this place."

"What do you mean?" he asks.

"The dead," I reply, as I stretch my hand toward the graves. "Do you not remember the lines in 'King Lear'?

'After life's fitful fever he sleeps well.'

But *you* have never died, Reginald Westcar. You know nothing of the sleep of death."

For the third time he speaks my name almost familiarly, and—I know not why—a shudder passes through me. I have no time, in my turn, to ask him what he means; for he strides silently away into the shadow of the church, and I, with a strange sense of oppression upon me, return to my hotel.

The events which I have just related passed in vivid recollection through my mind as I traveled northward one cold November day in the year 185-. About six months previously I had taken my degree at Oxford, and had since been enjoying a trip upon the Continent; and on my return to London I found a letter awaiting me from my lawyers, informing me, somewhat to my astonishment, that I had succeeded to a small estate in Cumberland. I must tell you exactly how this came about. My mother was a Miss Ringwood, and she was the youngest of three children; the eldest was Aldina, the second was Geoffrey, and the third (my mother) Alice. Their mother (who had been a widow since my mother's birth) lived at this little place in Cumberland, and which was known as The Shallows. She died shortly after my mother's marriage with my father, Capt. Westcar. My Aunt Aldina and my Uncle Geoffrey—the one at that time aged twenty-eight, and the other twenty-six—continued to reside at The Shallows. My father and mother had to go to India, where I was born, and where, when quite a child, I was left an orphan. A few months after my mother's marriage my aunt disappeared; a few weeks after that event, and my Uncle Geoffrey dropped down dead, as he was playing at cards with Mr. Maryon, the proprietor of a neighboring mansion known as The Mere. A fortnight after my uncle's death, my Aunt Aldina returned to The Shallows, and never left it again till she was carried out in her coffin to her grave in the church-yard. Ever since her return from her mysterious disappearance she maintained an impenetrable reserve. As a school-boy I visited her twice or thrice, but these visits depressed my youthful spirits to such an extent that as I grew older I excused myself from accepting my aunt's not very pressing invitations; and at the time I am now speaking of I had not seen her for eight or ten years. I was rather surprised, therefore, when she bequeathed me The Shallows, which, as the surviving child, she inherited under her mother's marriage settlement.

But The Shallows had always exercised a grim influence over me, and the knowledge that I was now going to it as my home oppressed me. The road seemed unusually dark, cold, and lonely. At last I passed the lodge, and 200 yards more brought me to the porch. Very soon the door was opened by an elderly female, whom I well remembered as having been my aunt's housekeeper and cook. I had pleasant recollections of her, and was glad to see her. To tell the truth, I had not anticipated my visit to my newly-acquired property with any great degree of enthusiasm; but a very tolerable dinner had an inspiriting effect, and I was pleased to learn that there was a bin of old Madeira in the cellar. Naturally I soon grew cheerful, and consequently talkative, and summoned Mrs. Balk for a little gossip. The substance of what I gathered from her rather diffusive conversation was as follows:

My aunt had resided at The Shallows ever since the death of my uncle Geoffrey, but she had maintained a silent and reserved habit, and Mrs. Balk was of opinion that she had had some great misfortune. She had persistently refused all intercourse with the people at the Mere. Squire Maryon, himself a cold and taciturn man, had once or twice showed a disposition to be friendly, but she had sternly repulsed all such overtures. Mrs. Balk was of opinion that Miss Ringwood was not "quite right," as she expressed it, on some topics; especially did she seem impressed with the idea that The Mere ought to belong to her. It appeared that the Ringwoods and Maryons were distant connections; that The Mere belonged in former times to a certain Sir Henry Benet; that he was a bachelor, and that Squire Maryon's father and old Mr. Ringwood were cousins of his, and that there was some doubt as to which was the real heir; that Sir Henry, who disliked old Maryon, had frequently said he had set any chance of dispute at rest, by bequeathing the Mere property by will to Mr. Ringwood, my mother's father; that, on his death, no such will could be found; and the family lawyers agreed that Mr. Maryon was the legal inheritor, and my uncle Geoffrey and his sisters must be content to take The Shallows, or nothing at all. Mr. Maryon was comparatively rich, and the Ringwoods poor, consequently they were advised not to enter upon a costly lawsuit. My aunt Aldina maintained to the last that Sir Henry had made a will, and that Mr. Maryon knew it, but had destroyed or suppressed the document. I did not gather from Mrs. Balk's narrative that Miss Ringwood had any foundation for her belief, and I dismissed the notion at once as baseless.

"And my uncle Geoffrey died of apoplexy, you say, Mrs. Balk?"

"*I* don't say so, Sir, no more did Miss Ringwood; but *they* said so."

"Whom do you mean by *they*?"

"The people at The Mere—the young doctor, a friend of Squire Maryon's, who was brought over from York, and the rest; he fell heavily from his chair, and his head struck against the fender."

"Playing at cards with Mr. Maryon, I think you said."

"Yes, Sir; he was too fond of cards, I believe, was Mr. Geoffrey."

"Is Mr. Maryon seen much in the county—is he hospitable?"

"Well, Sir, he goes up to London a good deal, and has some friends down from town occasionally; but he does not seem to care much about the people in the neighborhood."

"He has some children, Mrs. Balk?"

"Only one daughter, Sir; a sweet, pretty thing she is. Her mother died when Miss Agnes was born."

"You have no idea, Mrs. Balk, what my Aunt Aldina's great misfortune was?"

"Well, Sir, I can't help thinking it must have been a love affair. She always hated men so much."

"Then why did she leave The Shallows to me, Mrs. Balk?"

"Ah, you are laughing, Sir. No doubt she considered that The Mere ought to belong to you, as the heir of the Ringwoods, and she placed you here, as near as might be to the place."

"In hopes that I might marry Miss Maryon, eh, Mrs. Balk?"

"You are laughing again, Sir. I don't imagine she thought so much of that, as of the possibility of your discovering something about the missing will."

I bade the communicative Mrs. Balk goodnight, and retired to my bed-room—a low, wide, sombre, oak-paneled chamber. I must confess that family stories had no great interest for me, living apart from them at school and college as I had done, and as I undressed I thought more of the probabilities of sport the eight hundred acres of wild shooting belonging to The Shallows would afford me than of the supposed will my poor aunt had evidently worried herself about so much. Thoroughly tired after my long journey, I soon fell fast asleep amid the deep shadows of the huge four-poster I mentally resolved to chop up into firewood at an early date, and substitute for it a more modern iron bedstead.

How long I had been asleep I do not know, but I suddenly started up, the echo of a long, sad cry ringing in my ears.

I listened eagerly—sensitive to the slightest sound—painfully sensitive as one is only in the deep silence of the night.

I heard the old-fashioned clock I had noticed on the stairs strike three. The reverberation seemed to last a long time, then all was silent again. "A dream," I muttered to myself, as I lay down upon the pillow; "Madeira is a heating wine. But what can I have been dreaming of?"

Sleep seemed to have gone altogether, and the busy mind wandered among the Continental scenes I had lately visited. By and by I found myself in memory once more within the Weggis church-yard. I was satisfied; I had traced my dream to the cries that I had heard there. I turned round to sleep again. Perhaps I fell into a doze—I cannot say; but again I started up at the repetition, as it seemed outside my window, of that cry of sadness and despair. I hastily drew aside the heavy curtains of my bed—at that moment the room seemed to be illuminated with a dim, unearthly light—and I saw gradually growing into human shape, the figure of a woman. I recognized in it my aunt, Miss Ringwood. Horror-struck, I gazed at the apparition; it advanced a little—the lips moved—I heard it distinctly say:

"*Reginald Westcar, The Mere belongs to you. Compel John Maryon to pay the debt of honor!*"

I fell back senseless.

When next I returned to consciousness, it was when I was called in the morning. The shutters were opened, and I saw the red light of the dawning Winter sun.

There is a strange sympathy between the night and the mind. All one's troubles represent themselves as increased a hundred-fold if one wakes in the night, and begins to think about them. A muscular pain becomes the certainty of an incurable internal disease, and a headache suggests incipient softening of the brain. But all these horrors are dissipated with the morning light, and the after-glow of a cold bath turns them into jokes. So it was with me on the morning after my arrival at The Shallows. I accounted most satisfactory for all that had occurred, or seemed to have occurred, during the night; and resolved that, though the old Madeira was uncommonly good, I must be careful in future not to drink more than a couple of glasses after dinner. I need scarcely say that I said nothing to Mrs. Balk of my bad dreams, and shortly after breakfast I took my gun, and went out in search of such game as I might chance to meet with. At three o'clock I sent the keeper home, as his capacious pockets were pretty well filled, telling him that I thought I knew the country, and should stroll back leisurely. The gray gloom of the November evening was spreading over the sky as I came upon a small plantation which I believed belonged to me. I struck straight across it; emerging from its shadows, I found myself by a small stream and some marshy land: on the other side another small plantation. A snipe got up, I fired, and tailored it. I marked the bird into this other plantation, and followed. Up got a covey of partridges—bang, bang—one down by the side of an oak. I was about to enter this covert when a lady and gentleman emerged, and, struck with the unpleasant thought that I was possibly trespassing, I at once went forward to apologize.

Before I could say a word the gentleman addressed me.

"May I ask, Sir, if I have given you permission to shoot over my preserves?"

"I beg to express my great regret, Sir," I replied, as I lifted my hat in acknowledgment of the lady's presence, "that I should have trespassed upon your land. I can only plead, as my excuse, that I fully believed I was still upon the manor belonging to The Shallows."

"Gentlemen who go out shooting ought to know the limits of their estates," he answered harshly; "the boundaries of The Shallows are well defined, nor is the area they contain so very extensive. You have no right upon this side the stream, Sir; oblige me by returning."

I merely bowed, for I was nettled by his tone, and as I turned away I noticed that the young lady whispered to him.

"One moment, Sir," he said, "my daughter suggests the possibility of your being the new owner of The Shallows. May I ask if this is so?"

It had not occurred to me before, but I understood in a moment to whom I had been speaking, and I replied:

"Yes, Mr. Maryon—my name is Westcar."

Such was my introduction to Mr. and Miss Maryon. The proprietor of The Mere appeared to be a gentleman, but his manners were cold and reserved, and a careful observer might have remarked a perpetual restlessness in the eyes, as if they were physically incapable of regarding the same object for more than a moment. He was about sixty years of age, apparently; and though he now and again made an effort to carry himself upright, the head and shoulders soon drooped again, as if the weight of years, and, it might be, the memory of the past, were a heavy load to carry. Of Miss Maryon it is sufficient to say that she was nineteen or twenty, and it did not need a second glance to satisfy me that her beauty was of no ordinary kind.

I must hurry over the records of the next few weeks. I became a frequent visitor at The Mere. Mr. Maryon's manner never became cordial, but he did not seem displeased to see me; and as to Agnes, well, she certainly was not displeased either.

I thing it was on Christmas Day that I suddenly discovered that I was desperately in love. Miss Maryon had been for two or three days confined to her room by a bad cold, and I found myself in a great state of anxiety to see her again. I am sorry to say that my thoughts wandered a good deal when I was at church upon that festival, and I could not help thinking what ample room there was for a bridal procession up the spacious aisle. Suddenly my eyes rested upon a mural tablet, inscribed, "To the memory of Aldina Ringwood." Then with a cold thrill there came back upon me what I had almost forgotten, the dream, or whatever it was, that had occurred on that first night at The Shallows; and those strange words: "The Mere belongs to you. Compel John Maryon to pay the debt of honor!" Nothing but the remembrance of Agnes' sweet face availed for the time to banish the vision, the statement, and the bidding.

Miss Maryon was soon down-stairs again. Did I flatter myself too much in thinking that she was as glad to see me as I was to see her? No—I felt sure that I did not. Then I began to reflect seriously upon my position. My fortune was small, quite enough for me, but not enough for two; and as she was heiress of The Mere and a comfortable rent-roll of some six or eight thousand a year, was it not natural that Mr. Maryon expected her to make what is called "a good match?" Still, I could not conceal from myself the fact, that he evinced no objection whatever to my frequent visits at his house, nor to my taking walks with his daughter when he was unable to accompany us.

One bright, frosty day I had been down to the lake with Miss Maryon, and had enjoyed the privilege of teaching her to skate; and, on returning to the house, we met Mr. Maryon upon the terrace. He walked with us to the conservatory; we went in to examine the plants, and he remained outside, pacing up and down the terrace. Both Agnes and myself were strangely silent; perhaps my tongue had found an eloquence upon the ice which was well met by a shy thoughtfulness upon her part. But there was a lovely color upon her cheeks, and I experienced a very considerable and unusual fluttering about my heart. It happened that as we were standing at the door of the conservatory, both of us silently looking away from the flowers upon the frosty view, that our eyes lighted at the same time upon Mr. Maryon. He, too, was apparently regarding the prospect, when suddenly he paused and staggered back, as if something unexpected met his gaze.

"Oh, poor papa! I hope he is not going to have one of his fits!" exclaimed Agnes.

"Fits! Is he subject to such attacks?" I inquired.

"Not ordinary fits," she answered, hurriedly; "I hardly know how to explain them. They come upon him occasionally, and generally at this period of the year."

"Shall we go to him?" I suggested.

"No; you cannot help him; and he cannot bear that they should be noticed."

We both watched him. His arms were stretched up above his head, and again he recoiled a step or two. I sought for an explanation in Agnes' face.

"A stranger!" she exclaimed. "Who can it be?"

I looked toward Mr. Maryon. A tall figure of a man had come from the further side of the house; he wore a large, loose coat and a kind of military cap upon his head.

"Doubtless you are surprised to see me, John," we heard the new-comer say, in a confident voice, "but I am not the devil, man, that you should greet me with such a peculiar attitude." He held out his hand, and continued: "Come, don't let the warmth of old fellowship be all on one side this wintry day."

We could see that Mr. Maryon took the proffered right hand with his left for an instant, then seemed to shrink away, but exchanged no word of this greeting.

"I don't understand this," said Agnes, and we both hurried forward. The stranger, seeing Agnes approach, lifted his cap.

"Ah, your daughter, John, no doubt. I see the likeness to her lamented mother. Pray, introduce me."

Mr. Maryon's usually pallid features had assumed a still paler hue, and he said in a low voice:

"Col. Bludyer—my daughter." Agnes barely bowed.

"Charmed to renew your acquaintance, Miss Maryon. When last I saw you, you were quite a baby; but your father and I are very old friends—are we not, John?"

Mr. Maryon vaguely nodded his head.

"Well, John, you have often pressed your hospitality upon me, but till now I have never had an opportunity of availing myself of your kind offers; so I have brought my bag, and intend at last to give you the pleasure of my company for a few days."

I certainly should have thought that a man of Mr. Maryon's disposition would have resented such conduct as this, or, at all events, have given this self-invited guest a chilling welcome. Mr. Maryon, however, in a confused and somewhat stammering tone, said that he was glad Col. Bludyer had come at last, and bade his daughter go and make the necessary arrangements. Agnes, in silent astonishment, entered the house, and then Mr. Maryon turned to me hastily and bade me good-by. In a by no means comfortable frame of mind I returned to The Shallows.

The sudden advent of this miscellaneous Colonel was naturally somewhat irritating to me. Not only did I regard the man as an intolerable bore, but I could not help fancying that he was something more than an old friend of Mr. Maryon's; in fact, I was led to judge by Mr. Maryon's strange conduct that this Bludyer had some power over him which might be exercised to the detriment of the Maryon family, and I was convinced there was some mystery it was my business to penetrate.

The following day I went up to The Mere to see if Miss Maryon was desirous of renewing her skating lesson. I found the party in the billiard-room, Agnes marking for her father and the Colonel. Mr. Maryon, whom I knew to be an exceptionally good player, seemed incapable of making a decent stroke; the Colonel, on the other hand, could evidently give a professional fifteen and beat him easily. We all went down to the lake together. I had no chance of any quiet conversation with Agnes; the Colonel was perpetually beside us.

I returned home disgusted. For two whole days I did not go near The Mere. On the third day I went up, hoping that the horrid Colonel would be gone. It was beginning to snow when I left The Shallows, at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and Mrs. Balk foretold a heavy storm, and bade me not be late returning.

The black Winter darkness in the sky deepened as I approached The Mere. I was ushered again into the billiard-room. Agnes was marking, as upon the previous occasion, but two days had worked a sad difference in her face. Mr. Maryon hardly noticed my entrance; he was flushed, and playing eagerly; the Colonel was boisterous, declaring that John had never played better twenty years ago. I relieved Agnes of the duty of marking. The snow fell in a thick layer upon the skylight, and the Colonel became seriously anxious about my return home. As I did not think he was the proper person to give me hints, I resolutely remained where I was, encouraged in my behaviour by the few words I gained from Agnes, and by the looks of entreaty she gave me. I had always considered Mr. Maryon to be an abstemious man, but he drank a good deal of brandy and soda during the long game of seven hundred up, and when he succeeded in beating the Colonel by forty-three he was in roaring spirits, and insisted upon my staying to dinner. Need I say that I accepted the invitation?

I made such toilette as I could in a most unattainable chamber that was allotted to me, and hurried back to the drawing-room in the hope that I might get a few private words with Agnes. I was not disappointed. She, too, had hurried down, and in a few words I learned that this abominable Bludyer was paying her his coarse attentions, and with, apparently, the full consent of Mr. Maryon. My indignation was unbounded. Was it possible that Mr. Maryon intended to sacrifice this fair creature to that repulsive man?

Mr. Maryon had appeared in excellent spirits when dinner began, and the first glass or two of champagne made him merrier than I thought it possible for him to be. But by the time the dessert was on the table he had grown silent and thoughtful; nor did he respond to the warm eulogiums the Colonel passed upon the magnum of claret which was set before us.

After dinner we sat in the library. The Colonel left the room to fetch some cigars he had been loudly extolling. Then Agnes had an opportunity of whispering to me.

"Look at papa—see how strangely he sits—his hands clenching the arms of the chair, his eyes fixed upon the blazing coals! How old he seems to be! His terrible fits are coming on—he is always like this toward the end of January!" The Colonel's return put an end to any further confidential talk.

When we separated for the night I felt that my going to bed would be purposeless. I felt most painfully wide awake. I threw myself down upon my bed, and worried myself by trying to imagine what secret there could be between Maryon and Bludyer—for that a secret of some kind existed I felt certain. I tossed about till I heard the stroke of one. A dreadful restlessness had come upon me. It seemed as if the solemn night-side of life was busy waking now, but the silence and solitude of my antique chamber became too much for me. I rose from my bed, and paced up and down the room. I raked up the dying embers of the fire, and drew an armchair to the hearth. I fell into a doze. Byandby I woke up suddenly, and I was conscious of stealthy footsteps in the passage. My sense of hearing became painfully acute. I heard the footsteps retreating down the corridor, until they were lost in the distance. I cautiously opened the door, and, shading the candle with my hand, looked out—there was nothing to be seen; but I felt that I could not remain quietly in my room, and, closing the door behind me, I went out in search of I knew not what.

The sitting-rooms and bedrooms in ordinary use at The Mere were in the modern part of the house; but there was an old Elizabethan wing which I had often longed to explore, and in this strange ramble of mine I soon had reason to be satisfied that I was well within it. At the end of an oak-paneled narrow passage a door stood open, and I entered a low, sombre apartment fitted with furniture in the style of two hundred years ago. There was something awfully ghostly about the look of this room. A great four-post bedstead, with heavy hangings, stood in a deep recess; a round oak table and two high-backed chairs were in the centre of the room. Suddenly, as I gazed on these things, I heard stealthy footsteps in the passage and saw a dim light advancing. Acting on a sudden impulse, I extinguished my candle and withdrew into the shadow of the recess, watching eagerly. The footsteps came nearer. My heart seemed to stand still with expectation. They paused outside the door, for a moment really—for an age, it seemed to me. Then, to my astonishment, I saw Mr. Maryon enter. He carried a small night-lamp in his hand. Another glance satisfied me that he was walking in his sleep. He came straight to the round table and set down the lamp. He seated himself in one of the high-backed chairs, his vacant eyes staring at the chair opposite; then his lips began to move quickly, as if he were addressing some one. Then he rose, went to the bureau, and seemed to take something from it; then he sat down again. What a strange action of his hands! At first I could not understand it; then it flashed upon me that in this dream of his he must be shuffling cards. Yes, he began to deal; then he was playing with his adversary—his lips moving anxiously at times.

A look of terrible eagerness came over the sleep-walker's countenance. With nimble fingers he dealt the cards, and played. Suddenly with a sweep of his hand he seemed to fling the pack into the fireplace, started from his seat, grappled with his unseen adversary, raised his powerful right hand, and struck a tremendous blow. Hush! more footsteps along the passage! Am I deceived? From my concealment I watch for what is to follow. Colonel Bludyer comes in, half-dressed, but wide awake.

"You maniac!" I hear him mutter; "I expected you were given to such tricks as these. Lucky for you no eyes but mine have seen your abject folly. Come back to your room."

Mr. Maryon is still gazing, his arms lifted wildly above his head, upon the imagined foe whom he had felled to the ground. The Colonel touches him on the shoulder, and leads him away, leaving the lamp. My reasoning faculties had fully returned to me. I held a clue to the secret, and for Agnes' sake it must be followed up. I took the lamp away, and placed it on a table where the chamber candlesticks stood, relit my own candle, and found my way back to my bedroom.

The next morning, when I came down to breakfast, I found Col. Bludyer warming himself satisfactorily at the blazing fire. I learned from him that our host was far from well, and that Miss Maryon was in attendance upon her father; that the Colonel was charged with all kinds of apologies to me, and good wishes for my safe return home across the snow. I thanked him for the delivery message, while I felt perfectly convinced that he had never been charged with it. However that might be, I never saw Mr. Maryon that morning, and I started back to The Shallows through the snow.

For the next two or three days the weather was very wild, but I contrived to get up to The Mere, and ask after Mr. Maryon. Better, I was told, but unable to see any one. Miss Maryon, too, was fatigued with nursing her father. So there was nothing to do but trudge home again.

"*Reginald Westcar, The Mere is yours. Compel John Maryon to pay the debt of honor!*"

Again and again these words forced themselves upon me, as I listlessly gazed out upon the white landscape. The strange scene that I had witnessed on that memorable night I passed beneath Mr. Maryon's roof had brought them back to my memory with redoubled force, and I began to think that the apparition I had seen—or dreamed of—on my first night at The Shallows had more of truth in it than I had been willing to believe.

Three more days passed away, and a carter-boy from the Mere brought me a note. It was Agnes' handwriting. It said:

"Dear Mr. Westcar. Pray come up here, if you possibly can. I cannot understand what is the matter with papa; and he wishes me to do a dreadful thing. Do come. I feel that I have no friend but you. I am obliged to send this note privately."

I need scarcely say that five minutes afterward I was plunging through the snow toward The Mere. It was already late on that dark February evening as I gained the shrubbery, and as I was pondering upon the best method of securing admittance, I became aware that the figure of a man was hurrying on some yards in front of me. At first I thought it must be one of the gardeners, but all of a sudden I stood still, and my blood seemed to freeze with horror, as I remarked that the figure in front of me *left no trace of footmarks on the snow!* My brain reeled for a moment, and I thought I should have fallen, but I recovered my nerves, and when I looked before me again it had disappeared. I pressed on eagerly. I arrived at the front door—it was wide open, and I passed through the hall to the library. I heard Agnes' voice.

"No, no, papa. You must not force me to this! I cannot—will not—marry Col. Bludyer!"

"You *must*," answered Mr. Maryon, in a hoarse voice; "you *must* marry him, and save your father from something worse than disgrace!"

Not feeling disposed to play the eavesdropper, I entered the room. Mr. Maryon was standing at the fireplace. Agnes was crouching on the ground at his feet. I saw at once that it was no use for me to dissemble the reason of my visit, and, without a word of greeting, I said:

"Miss Maryon, I have come, in obedience to your summons. If I can prevent any misfortune from falling upon you, I am ready to help you with my life. You have guessed that I love you. If my love is returned I am prepared to dispute my claim with any man."

Agnes, with a cry of joy, rose from her knees, and rushed toward me. Ah! how strong I felt as I held her in my arms!

"I have my answer," I continued. "Mr. Maryon, I have reason to believe that your daughter is in fear of the future you have forecast for her. I ask you to regard those fears, and to give her to me, to love and cherish as my wife."

Mr. Maryon covered his face with his hands; and I could hear him murmur, "Too late—too late!"

"No, not too late," I echoed. "What is this Bludyer to you, that you should sacrifice your daughter to a man whose very look proclaims him a villain? Nothing can compel you to such a deed—not even a debt of honor!"

What it was impelled me to say these last words I know not, but they had an extraordinary effect upon Mr. Maryon. He started toward me, then checked himself; his face was livid, his eyeballs glaring, and he threw up his arms in the strange manner I had already witnessed.

"What is all this?" exclaimed a harsh voice behind me. "Mr. Westcar insulting Miss Maryon and her father! It is time for me to interfere." And Col. Bludyer approached me menacingly. All his jovial manner and fulsome courtesy were gone, and in his flushed face and insolent look the savage rascal was revealed.

"You will interfere at your peril," I replied. "I am a younger man than you are, and my strength has not been weakened by drink and dissipation. Take care."

The villian drew himself up to his full height, and, though he must have been at least some sixty years of age, I felt assured that I should meet with no ordinary adversary if a personal struggle should ensue. Agnes fainted, and I laid her on a sofa.

"Miss Maryon wants air," said the Colonel, in a calmer voice. "Excuse me, Mr. Maryon, if I open a window." He tore open the shutters, and threw up the sash. "And now, Mr. Westcar, unless you are prepared to be sensible, and make your exit by the door, I shall be under the unpleasant necessity of throwing you out of the window."

The ruffian advanced toward me as he spoke. Suddenly he paused. His jaw dropped; his hair seemed literally to stand on end; his white lips quivered; he shook as with an ague; his whole form appeared to shrink. I stared in amazement at the awful change. A strange thrill shot through me as I heard a quiet voice say:

"Richard Bludyer, your grave is waiting for you. Go."

The figure of a man passed between me and him. The wretched man shrank back, and, with a wild cry, leaped from the window he had opened.

All this time Mr. Maryon was standing, like a lifeless statue.

In helpless wonder I gazed at the figure before me. I saw clearly the features in profile, and, swift as lightning, my memory was carried back to the unforgotten scene in the churchyard upon the Lake of Lucerne; and I recognized the white face of the young man with whom I there had spoken.

"John Maryon," said the voice, "this is the night upon which, a quarter of a century ago, you killed me. It is your last night on earth. You must go through the tragedy again."

Mr. Maryon, still statue-like, beckoned to the figure, and opened a half-concealed door which led into his study. The strange but opportune visitant seemed to motion to me with a gesture of his hand, which I felt I must obey, and I followed in this weird procession. From the study we mounted by a private staircase to a large, well-furnished bedchamber. Here we paused. Mr. Maryon looked tremblingly at the stranger, and said, in a low, stammering voice:

"This is my room. In this room, on this night, twenty-five years ago, you told me that you were certain Sir Henry Benet's will was in existence, and that you had made up your mind to dispute my possession to this property. You had discovered letters from Sir Henry to your father which gave you a clue to the spot where that will might be found. You, Geoffrey Ringwood, of generous and extravagant nature, offered to find the will in my presence. It was late at night, as now; all the household slept. I accepted your invitation and followed you."

Mr. Maryon ceased; he seemed physically unable to continue. The terrible stranger, in his low, echoing voice, replied:

"Go on; confess all."

"You and I, Geoffrey, had been what the world calls friends. We had been much in London together; we were both passionately fond of cards. We had a common acquaintance, Richard Bludyer. He was present on the 2d of February, when I lost a large sum of money to you at écarté. He hinted to me that you might possibly use these sums in instituting a law-suit against me for the recovery of this estate. Your intimation that you knew of the existence of the will alarmed me, as it had become necessary for me to remain owner of The Mere. As I have said, I accepted your invitation, and followed you to Sir Henry Benet's room; and now I follow you again."

As he said this, Geoffrey Ringwood, or his ghost, passed silently by Mr. Maryon, and led the way into the corridor. At the end of the corridor all three paused outside an oak door, which I remembered well. A gesture from the leader made Mr. Maryon continue:

"On this threshold you told me suddenly that Bludyer was a villain, and had betrayed your sister Aldina; that she had fled with him that night; that he could never marry her, as you had reason to know he had a wife alive. You made me swear to help you in your vengeance against him. We entered the room, as we enter it now."

Our leader had opened the door of the room, and we were in the same chamber I had wandered to when I had slept at The Mere. The figure of Geoffrey Ringwood paused at the round table, and looked again at Mr. Maryon, who proceeded:

"You went straight to the fifth panel from the fireplace, and then touched a spring, and the panel opened. You said that the will giving this property to your father and his heirs was to be found there. I was convinced that you spoke the truth, but, suddenly remembering your love of gambling, I suggested that we should play for it. You accepted at once. We searched among the papers, and found the will. We placed the will upon the table, and began to play. We agreed that we would play up to ten thousand pounds. Your luck was marvelous. In two hours the limit was reached. I owed you ten thousand pounds, and had lost The Mere. You laughed, and said, 'Well, John, you have had a fair chance. At 10 o'clock this morning I shall expect you to pay me your debt of honor.' I rose: the devil of despair strong upon me. With one hand I swept the cards from the table into the fire, and with the other seized you by the throat, and dealt you a blow upon the temple. You fell dead upon the floor."

Need I say that as I heard this fearful narrative, I recognized the actions of the sleep-walker, and understood them all?

"To the end!" said the hollow voice. "Confess to the end!"

"The doctor who examined your body gave his opinion, at the inquest, that you had died of apoplexy, caused by strong cerebral excitement. My evidence was to the effect that I believed you had lost a very large sum of money to Capt. Bludyer, and that you had told me you were utterly unable to pay it. The jury found their verdict accordingly, and I was left in undisturbed possession of The Mere. But the memory of my crime haunted me as only such memories can haunt a criminal, and I became a morose and miserable man. One thing bound me to life—my daughter. When Reginald Westcar appeared upon the scene I thought that the debt of honor would be satisfied if he married Agnes. Then Bludyer reappeared, and he told me that he knew that I had killed you. He threatened to revive the story, to exhume your body, and to say that Aldina Ringwood had told him all about the will. I could purchase his silence only by giving him my daughter, the heiress of The Mere. To this I consented."

As he said these last words, Mr. Maryon sunk heavily into the chair.

The figure of Geoffrey Ringwood placed one ghostly hand upon his left temple, and then passed silently out of the room. I started up and followed the phantom along the corridor—down the staircase—out at the front door, which still stood open—across the snow-covered lawn—into the plantation; and then it disappeared as strangely as I first had seen it; and, hardly knowing whether I was mad or dreaming, I found my way back to The Shallows.

For some weeks I was ill with brain fever. When I recovered I was told that terrible things had happened at The Mere. Mr. Maryon had been found dead in Sir Henry Benet's room—an effusion of blood upon the brain, the doctors said—and the body of Col. Bludyer had been discovered in the snow in an old disused gravel-pit not far from the house.

A year afterward I married Agnes Maryon; and, if all that I had seen and heard upon that 3d of February was not merely the invention of a fevered brain, the debt of honor was at last discharged, for I, the nephew of the murdered Geoffrey Ringwood, became the owner of The Mere.—*London Society.*

A BEETHOVEN DAY.—If we would represent to ourselves the picture of a day in the life of our saint, one of the master's own wonderful compositions may place in our hands the best counterpart. Only, to avoid deceiving ourselves, we must still adhere to the mode of procedure by which we applied the phenomenon of the dream analogically to the origin of music as an art, without, however, making the two identical. In order, then, to illustrate a genuine Beethoven day by its inmost occurrences, I will select his grand quartet in C sharp minor. What we should hardly succeed in accomplishing while listening to its performance—for we then feel compelled to lay aside all definite comparisons, and give our attention solely to the immediate revelation from another world—may be rendered possible to us, to a certain extent at least, if we but recall the tone-poem to memory. Even then I must leave the animation of the picture, in its single details, to the reader's fancy alone, and shall therefore come to his assistance with but a very general scheme.

I should designate the rather long introductory adagio—than which, probably, nothing more melancholy has ever been expressed in tones—as the awakening on the morning of a day—"which throughout its tardy course no single longing shall fulfill, not one!" Still it is, at the same time, a penitential prayer, a conference with God in faith in eternal goodness. The introspective eye views (allegro 6-8) there, too, the comforting phenomenon perceptible to itself only, in which desire becomes a sweet, sorrowful play with itself; the inmost dream-image awakens in a most charming reminiscence. And now (in the short, transitional Allegro Moderato) it is as though the Master, recollecting his art, addressed himself to his magic work. He now (Andante 2-4) employs the revived power of spells peculiarly his own, to charm a graceful shape, the beatified witness of purest innocence, in order that he may unceasingly enrapture himself by ever new and unprecedented transformations, brought about by the refraction of the rays of eternal light which he causes to fall upon it. We now fancy (Presto 2-2) that we see him who is rendered, from within, so completely happy, cast a glance of indescribable serenity upon the outer world. There it once more stands before him as in the Pastoral symphony; everything is rendered luminous to him by his inner happiness; it is as though he heard the tones of the phenomena themselves, which, alternately etherial and gross, move before him in a rhythmical dance. He now looks on life, and seems (short Adagio 3-4) to reflect how he must begin, in order to play this life itself into a dance: a short but troubled meditation, as though he were burying himself in the deep dream of his soul. A glance has shown him again the inner life of the world; he awakens, and now strikes the strings for a dance, in such a way as the world has never yet heard, (Allegro Finale). It is the dance of the world itself—wild delight, the lamentation of anguish, ecstacy of love, highest rapture, misery, rage, voluptuousness, and sorrow—when suddenly lightnings quiver, the angry tempest growls; and, above all of this, the mighty player, who exorcises, and forces, and proudly and securely conducts everything, from the whirlwind to the whirlpool, to the abyss—he smiles at himself, for the incantation was to him, after all, only a play. Night beckons to him. His day is finished.—*From the Life of Beethoven by Richard Wagner.*

ANALOGY BETWEEN MUSICAL SOUNDS AND COLORS.—Colors are to the eye what musical tones are to the ear. A certain number of either impulses in a second, against the retina of the eye, are necessary to produce the sensation of light; if the number of these waves pass above or below a certain limit, the eye is no longer sensible of them as light. The first sensation of these vibrations on the part of the eye commences at about 450,000,000,000 impulses in a second, and the eye ceases to perceive them when they have reached double this number, or about 800,000,000,000; in the first case, the impression produced is that of dark red; in the latter, of deep violet. The greater the number of vibrations in any given time, the more rapidly must the single impulses succeed each other; it may be concluded, therefore, that the different colors are only produced by the different degrees of rapidity with which the ether vibrations recur, just as the various notes in music depend upon the rapidity of the succession of vibrations of air. The vibrations which recur most slowly, amounting, however, to at least 450,000,000,000 in a second, give the sensation of red; those recurring more rapidly produce that of yellow; and if the rapidity with which the impulse succeed each other continue to increase, the sensation becomes in succession green, blue, and violet, with which last color the human eye becomes insensible to the ether motion, which, however, is still very far from having attained its limit of rapidity. The gradation of the colors from red through yellow, green, and blue, to violet, is to the eye what the gamut is to the ear; and it is therefore not without reason that we speak of the tone and harmony of color. To the physicist the words color and tone are only different modes of expression for similar and closely-allied phenomena; they express the perception of regular movements recurring in equal periods of time,—in ether, producing colors; in air, musical sounds; in the former instance, by means of the organs of sight; in the latter, by the organs of hearing—movements of extreme rapidity in ether, of more moderate speed in air.

But, it will be asked, what becomes of those vibrations which are above and below the limits of the eye's sensibility to light and color? Do they wander about purposeless and unnoticed? By no means; forces are proved to exist in the rays of the sun, and other intensely luminous bodies, which cannot be perceived by the eye. Those slower vibrations which, though they are reckoned by billions in a second, do not yet amount to 450,000,000,000, are made apparent to us in the sensation of heat which is also the result of oscillatory movement—radiant heat being, like light, propagated without the aid of foreign bodies. Those vibrations, on the other hand, which have a velocity greater than that by which deep violet is produced—at which color the eye's susceptibility to light ceases—reveal themselves by their powerful chemical action; they succeed each other too rapidly for the visual nerves to be any longer conscious of the impulses, but they have the power of working chemical changes, and the decomposition of various substances can be undoubtedly traced to the agency of these invisible rays. An English physicist has succeeded in moderating the excessive velocity of these vibrations by means of certain substances, and in this way has brought some of the invisible chemical rays within reach of the eye's susceptibility.—*From Spectrum Analysis Explained by Schellen.*

LUCKY NUMBERS.—There is a widely-spread tendency to believe in lucky numbers. The mystical properties of numbers, and the doctrine of chances, have both something to do with this matter. Card-players have a number of crotchets of this kind—"luck under the deuce," bad luck under the nine of diamonds, an even number for the trump card. One theory says that even numbers are unlucky, because each can be divided into two, thereby denoting death and dissolution. One nation made the year consist of 359, in order that it should not divide into twelve equal months. Some of the early Christians pronounced for odd numbers; because God is 1 in 3, and because He made holy the 7th day. The number 7 and its multiples were on other grounds made lucky, because a human being sheds his teeth at 7, becomes a youth at twice 7, a man at thrice 7, and reaches his grand climacteric at nine times 7. In some parts of England, the housewives put their hens on an odd number of eggs; because, with an even number, they fear there would be no chicks. The current year of our Lord is always a lucky number in the estimation of some persons. Addison said, in the *Spectator*; "I have been told of a certain zealous dissenter, who, being a great enemy to Popery, and believing that bad men are the most fortunate in the world, will lay two to one on the number 666 against any other number; because, says he, it is the number of the beast." This mystical number has played a great part in luck speculations. Some Apocalyptic interpreters will have it that 666 is the Pope himself; while, on the other hand, a Roman Catholic journalist has recently striven to show that if Bismarck were spelled Bistmarck, it would be exactly equivalent to 666. Number three is greatly in favor for luck; school-boys insist that the third time will be fair, or will result in success. There is an old superstition or maxim, call it which we may, that three handfulls of sand on a dead body are as good as a funeral. The Romans had notions about the breadth of a camp fosse measuring an odd number of feet; the holding of markets at intervals of an odd number of days; the taking of the census at intervals of an odd number of years; the dining at a triclinium or three-sided table; the Graces being three, the Furies three, and the Muses seven. Greek cities had an odd number of gates. The French peasantry have a knack of making out lucky and unlucky years for great personages, by adding together the year of our Lord, the digits which compose that number, the age of the individual, and the number of years between his birth, marriage, or some other notable event in his life—an elastic sort of process, which can be made to prove almost anything we wish.—*Chambers's Journal.*

LIGHT.—According to the theory generally received at present, the whole universe is an immeasurable sea of highly-attenuated matter, imperceptible to the senses, in which the heavenly bodies move with scarcely any impediment. This fluid, which is called ether, fills the whole of space—fills the intervals between the heavenly bodies, as well as the pores or interstices between the atoms of a substance. The smallest particles of this subtle matter are in constant vibratory motion; when this motion is communicated to the retina of the eye, it produces, if the impression upon the nerves be sufficiently strong, a sensation which we call light. Every substance, therefore, which sets the ether in powerful vibration, is luminous; strong vibrations are perceived as intense light, and weak vibrations as faint light, but both of them proceed from the luminous object at the extraordinary speed of 186,000 miles in a second, and they necessarily diminish in strength in proportion as they spread themselves over a greater space. Light is not, therefore, a separate substance, but only the vibration of a substance, which, according to its various forms of motion, generates light, heat, or electricity.—*From Spectrum Analysis, Explained by Schellen.*

THE INFLUENCE OF THE WEATHER.—It is a curious question how far the special character of the weather affects the political, social, and religious developments of a time. Philosophers tell us that a race is the product of its climate. Mr. Buckle was prepared to explain the whole course of history by the external influences of different countries. One race was hopelessly superstitious because it lived in a land of earthquakes; another was energetic and prosperous because it had been forced to struggle for highly carbonized food. M. Taine, again, who has the French faculty of omniscience, can explain with the utmost clearness how the English temperament is the product of our peculiar climate. Though the connection may not be evident at first sight, it might be proved that, if it were not for our mists, Shakespeare would have been Molière or Corneille. We have a certain suspicion of these ingenious theories, because the very ingenuity seems to show that their authors would have found it equally easy to explain Shakespeare by unclouded skies and burning suns; still, nobody can doubt that the influences in question are of great importance, however difficult it may be to trace their action satisfactorily. There are particular cases in which the connection between the climate and the chracter of the inhabitants is too obvious to be overlooked. When, for example, we are told that Calvinism was eradicated from a given district by a thorough system of drainage, we admit the probability of the explanation. People suffering from fever and ague would naturally be inclined to take a gloomy view of the general prospects of the human race in this world and the next. The relation between the imaginative tendencies of the Northern and Southern races and the climates in which they have developed is a commonplace with all philosophical critics. The question, however, becomes more complex when we attempt to carry it into detail. So many causes contribute to produce the state of mind which prevails in a nation at any given moment, that it is impossible to isolate the working of any particular influence. We can say from *à priori* considerations that it must exist, but we have only the roughest means for estimating its intensity. A famine or a season of plenty has, of course, a direct tendency to produce political discontent or satisfaction; but who can calculate the depression produced by a long continuance of cloudy weather? No one, for example, can say with any confidence what is the state of people's tempers in England at the present moment. We have no spiritual barometer which will indicate the amount of irritability existing in the national atmosphere. If we had, we should probably find that the fluctuations would correspond with those given by the barometer. A man has been rising day after day to see a raw bleak morning, to feel that on his way to business he will be assailed by a penetrating drizzle, and to contemplate that his teeth will be aching, and rheumatic pangs shooting through his bones. He snubs his wife, bullies his servants, rebukes his children, and yet feels no adequate relief to his temper. After a few months of such petty annoyances, their accumulated influence will be probably sufficient to make him anxious for a freer vent of his ill-humors. Mr. Gladstone then makes a speech which does not precisely express his views, or the preacher under whom he sits diverges from what he considers to be orthodoxy; is it not natural that he should at once join a society for the abolition of everything, or rush into a Dissenting chapel, when, if the weather had been fine, he would simply have smiled and refused to make a fuss about trifles? Or let us simply reflect upon the number of people who probably have colds in their heads at the present moment. A cold in the head means in the first place, that society is distinct-

disagreeable to you; then it means that it is impossible to reason about any difficult question with tolerable clearness, and that you must therefore fall back upon your stock of unreasoning prejudice; it means a disposition to cower over the domestic hearth, or, in other words, to be generally morose and misanthropic; it means that confirmed selfishness which is generated by illness serious enough to make you uncomfortable, but not serious enough to excite lively compassion. If, therefore, we could obtain trustworthy statistics of the number of persons who are suffering from such complaints, we might probably find the explanation of many sudden outbursts of national ill-temper which at present appear to be hopeless puzzles. A scandal which at one moment is passed over with an excess of good nature may at another excite a whole nation into a fever of excitement. The ordinary explanation is that people's minds happened to be more occupied with some other important topic; for we are always anxious to account for our actions by the least probable of all explanations—namely, by that which makes them in some degree the product of a reasoning process. Yet a prevalence of catarrh is a much more satisfactory mode of accounting for general ill-temper. No one yet understands the laws by which epidemic complaints are propagated. We know, however, that there are seasons at which some occult cause predisposes everybody to catch certain complaints. It is only reasonable to infer that such a condition of the physical constitution must facilitate the spread of political or religious discontent, as well as the spread of fever and cholera. Whenever science has made sufficient progress to enable us to foretell the weather and to predict its influence upon the sanitary state of the nation, it will also enable us to make many political prophecies. The statesman will consult his barometer in order to know what is the most favorable moment for introducing a daring proposal, and at what times he should be particularly careful of avoiding any pretext for scandal. A conservative reaction may be set up by a succession of rainy seasons, and revolutions may be started by weather which makes a public meeting in the parks tolerably attractive.—*The Saturday Review.*

MARRYAT.—As Marryat "learned with facility," the master was rash who declared that he would be nothing but a dunce, because he forgot as fast as he learned. He was decidedly what we should now call a "bad boy," and was flogged, accordingly, often. Yet he took pains in a droll way. He was a delicate lad, with a head that seemed disproportionate to his attenuated body. He once found some difficulty at getting some of his lessons into that head in the usual way. He was then a pupil at Ponder's End. Perhaps the name was suggestive. At all events, the master was astonished, on entering the school, to see the wrong end of Master Marryat in the air. He was standing on his head, and was trying to achieve his task in that novel position for a student. But he was much oftener on his feet, running away from school, till his sire was weary of spending money in recapturing him. His last escapade was caused by an injury to his honor. He was disgusted with having to wear the clothes of an elder brother, who had grown too big for them. Nothing remained, but to send him to sea. In 1806, Master Fred, then fourteen, was shipped on board the fighting Impérieuse, under the fighting Captain, Lord Cochrane. This meant daily peril of life, and Marryat was delighted at the prospect. It is certain that this perilous and bloody time was thoroughly enjoyed; yet Marryat accused England of being naturally bloodthirsty, and not inclined to see anything glorious in a battle that was not gained by much loss of life. This was rather the official view. Cochrane was exceedingly careful of his men's lives; but as he reaped successes without commensurate slaughter of his officers and crew, the Admiralty would not promote the one nor praise the other. Of his own life and limbs Mr. Midshipman Marryat was by no means careful. In an engagement in the Bay of Arcasion he was struck down, and was afterward laid out for dead, and for burial in the water. But he revived just in time. An unsympathizing officer looked down on the body, and, for the funeral oration, said that there was was a cock that had done crowing and a chap that had cheated the gallows. The wounded boy could scarcely speak for fainting, but he wagged his young tongue to the rather bold tune of "You're a liar." In the heat of action he did not even know when he was badly wounded. On one occasion he received three wounds; the worst of the three was in the stomach, and that was precisely the one of which he knew nothing till the fight was over. Yet it was a bayonet wound; but the bayonet had thrust into the wound a part of the middy's shirt, which plugged it, and stopped all bleeding. When he afterward undressed in his cabin and pulled off his shirt, away came the piece, which had not been torn from it, and which was in the wound. The blood then flowed, and the young fellow learnt how badly he was wounded. The wounds he received and the dangers he incurred never affected otherwise than beneficially his finer nature. There was aboard his ship another midshipman, named Cobbett, who was Marryat's bitterest enemy. Cobbett once fell overboard; Marryat plunged immediately after him, and held up the fellow, who had brutally treated him from the first moment of Marryat's joining, till a boat reached them and took in both rescued and rescuer. In a letter the noble young middy wrote to his mother he referred to this incident, and added, "From that moment I have loved the fellow as I never loved friend before. All my hate is forgotten. I have saved his life." It should be added that he saved many other lives under similar circumstances. On one occasion he leaped from the poop of the vessel, which was going seven knots an hour, to save a poor seaman who had fallen overboard. The attempt failed, and Marryat himself was nearly lost. He was nearly two miles astern of the ship, and had been half an hour in the water before a boat reached him and took him in. In some of these attempts he was on the point of drowning; and he described the sensation as that of being rather tenderly and comfortably wrapped up in liquid green fields. He ran much greater peril in much less dangerous localities. After long uninterrupted service, he was, in 1813—then a Lieutenant of a year's standing—dancing at a ball in Barbados, when he broke a blood-vessel. He was consequently invalided. After rest came the peace of 1815, which left Marryat further leisure for many things; among others may be mentioned his falling in love, and his marriage in 1819, with a Knight's daughter. In 1820 he was afloat again, in command of the Beaver, which acted as a sort of sea-sentinel, cruising round and round St. Helena till the Imperial prisoner in that island died, 1821. Marryat took the portrait of the ex-Emperor, as he lay, with hands crossed above the crucifix on his breast; a picture which has been engraved both in France and England. The Captain attended the funeral, brought home the news of Napoleon's death, and in August of the same year was employed in escorting the remains of poor Queen Caroline to Cuxhaven. Subsequently he wrote a pamphlet against the impressment of seamen; this, too, when it might have marred his professional prospects. For nearly three years (1823–6) he was actively engaged in the difficult but not inglorious Burmese war. Marryatt manifested the straightforwardness of his character when he stood candidate for the Tower Hamlets. He depended for success on his pamphlet against impressment, but he was questioned by an elector as to the equally serious question of flogging. The elector remarked that he had a son fit for the sea, and he was himself of an age at which he might go afloat, and he wished to know the Captain's sentiments. Marryat might easily have evaded a dangerous answer, but he replied, with the most disagreeable frankness, that if father and son ever served under him, and he could not otherwise keep them from offending against the law of the navy, he would order them both to be flogged. He, of course, lost his election. But life is full of compensations. Marryat found some in literary work and success. Before he gave up the command of the Ariadne he had written *Frank Mildmay, or the Naval Officer*, in which there are many reminiscences of his own life. For this first attempt Mr. Colburn gave him £400. By the time he had written *Japhet in Search of a Father*, he could command three times that sum. Later still there was increase of honorarium; yet Marryat called his work "slavery," and protested that the idea of heaven was rendered tenfold more delicious to him by his conviction that no publisher would ever be allowed to enter into the joys of Paradise. That he was a good story-teller there is no gainsaying. Whatever he undertook to do he did it with earnestness. Wide were the extremes of his "doing." At one time leading an assault, while cannon in front of him volleyed and thundered; at another time by the bedside of his boys or girls, inventing stories to which they listened till the voice of the speaker gently monotoned them into slumber.—*Temple Bar.*

FINE ARTS.

Reception at the Union League Club—The Late Mr. Kensett's Pictures.

The regular monthly art reception at the Union League Club, on Thursday evening, was well attended. Among the artists present were Eastman Johnson, W. Holberton, J. H. Lazarus, Walter Brown, J. F. Cropsey, T. Hicks, A. D. Shattuck, William Bradford, J. H. Dolph, J. Fagnani, and L. C. Tiffany. Mr. S. P. Avery, who has served for four years continuously as a member of the Art Committee, was, at his own request, relieved from further service. Mr. Avery has spared no pains to render these receptions attractive.

The exhibition of Thursday evening was as fine a one as we remember to have seen. It comprised specimens by Baron, Bouguereau, Boughton, Beranger, Courbet, Boulanger, Coomans, Heilmuth, and Couture; and from our own artists, we observed works by E. Perry, W. Magrath, Frankenstein, W. Thompson, L. C. Tiffany, Casilear, S. R. Gifford, Shattuck, De Haas, Fitch, Waller, W. T. Richards, A. H. Wyant, the late J. F. Kensett, J. O. Eaton, Fagnani, and Whittredge. Several of these works we have noticed heretofore. Mr. Tiffany's "Bazaar in Cairo" attracted a good deal of attention, as did "The Golden Horn," by Mr. Gifford.

STUDIES, SKETCHES, &C.

The pictures of the late Mr. Kensett will shortly be offered at auction. They will first be placed on exhibition at the National Academy of Design, and the sale will take place about the middle of March, Mr. Robert Somerville officiating as auctioneer.

NOTES.

A fine collection of pictures is now on exhibition at the Somerville Gallery, comprising the works of Mr. J. W. Ehninger, N. A.; the great painting of "The Alexander Farm," by J. H. Beard; a "View of Mount Vernon," by W. T. Richards; a fine "Alpine Scene," by Fuechsel; "Eeremont Plains," by J. B. Bristol, and a "Bacchus and Nymphs," said to be by D. Salter, a good picture, whether original or not. Among Mr. Ehninger's works is a strong portrait of the celebrated Dexter, driven by Gen. Grant and Mr. Bonner. Mr. Bonner declares it to be a striking likeness. The sale will take place on the evenings of Thursday and Friday next.

A collection of oil and water colors, belonging to Mr. Walter Manton, of Providence, R. I., will be sold on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings next at the Clinton Hall Sales-rooms. They are now on exhibition at the Leavitt Art Rooms in Broadway.

The excellence of the chromo-lithographs produced on this side of the Atlantic has attracted the attention of the London Press. We have seen none surpassing those of Messrs. Bencke & Scott, of this City, whose reproduction of the Chandos portrait of Shakespeare is remarkably fine, considered purely as a work of art.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The first annual invitation ball of the Ninth Regiment Drum Corps will take place at the armory, Twenty-sixth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, on Monday, 27th inst. Military guests are requested to appear in uniform.

The Twenty-second Regiment will hold a reception at the Academy of Music on the 20th inst.

Gen. Shaler has recently made the following promotions and appointments upon his staff: Major Carl Jussen, A. D. C., to be Quartermaster with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. John D. Probst, A. D. C., to be Aid-de-Camp with the rank of Major, vice Fairgrieve, resigned; Henry Hills Parker to be Aid-de-Camp with the rank of Captain, vice Probst, promoted; Col. Josiah Porter, commanding Twenty-second Regiment, is detailed as Acting Chief of Artillery.

The friends of the National Rifle Association will be pleased to learn that Stewart's Railroad, upon which their range is situated, was opened for travel on Wednesday. This road was expected to be opened in September last, and its failure to run was one of the main reasons why the Association was compelled to postpone their proposed Fall competition. A meeting of the mounted officers of the First Division was held at Gen. Shaler's Head-quarters on Thursday evening. The meeting was numerously attended, and a committee was appointed to perfect the organization. After the meeting, at the request of Gen. Shaler, the officers present were addressed by Col. W. C. Church and Capt. Geo. W. Wingate, the President and Secretary of the National Rifle Association, in regard to the condition and prospects of that Association, and the advantages offered by it to the National Guard. A good deal of interest was manifested in the matter by the officers present, and a number, including Gen. Shaler's entire staff, proposed their names as members. Gen. John B. Woodward, commanding Second Division N. G. S. N. Y., has also proposed the names of all the officers composing his staff as members of the Association, viz: Cols. Henry Heath, Henry T. Chapman, J. M. Homeston, H. L. Crawford, and Ira L. Beebe; Lieut.-Cols. John E. Fay, R. B. Woodward, and C. P. Gulick; Majors Isaac F. Bissill, W. H. H. Beebe, and Capt. F. E. Dodge.

The Inspector-General of the State can be seen daily, at noon, when he is in New-York, at No. 9 Spruce-street.

The following resignations in the National Guard have been accepted: 1872—Dec. 7, A. H. Howe, Captain, Twenty-fourth Regiment; E. W. Millard, Second Lieutenant, Battery B. 10th, Lorenz Kirchhoff, First Lieutenant, Fifth Regiment; Joseph C. Harding, Engineer; Celestin Simon, First Lieutenant, Thirty-second Regiment; James F. Keegan, Adjutant, Fifth Regiment; Wm. S. Jay, Captain, Forty-fourth Regiment. 11th, Valentine Lindenmayer, First Lieutenant, Fifty-first Regiment. 12th, E. M. Van Buren, First Lieutenant, Washington Grey Cavalry; Thomas Fairgrieve, Major and Aide-Camp. 13th, Frederick W. Lawrence, First Lieutenant, Twenty-third Regiment. 14th, Charles Gamble, First Lieutenant, Twenty-second Regiment. 16th, Frederick Jocher, Captain, Eleventh Regiment. 17th, Wm. Baguley, Second Lieutenant, Eighth Regiment; Jacob W. Seheu, Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, Eleventh Regiment; Anton Roll, Second Lieutenant, Fifty-fifth Regiment. 19th, W. C. Winne, Ordnance Officer. 20th, John A. Egolt, Captain, Fourteenth Regiment; Jeptha A. Jones, Captain, Fourteenth Regiment; A. C. Bush, Major, Forty-seventh Regiment; Joseph N. Creamer, First Lieutenant, Forty-seventh Regiment; Smith H. Wing, Captain, Thirteenth Regiment. 27th, William Gramer, Captain, Twenty-fifth Regiment; William Scheffler, First Lieutenant, Twenty-fifth Regiment. 28th, Charles Puller, Captain, Ninety-sixth Regiment; Charles B. Fuchs, Second Lieutenant, Ninety-sixth Regiment; Joseph Marfing, Second Lieutenant, Fourteenth Regiment.

A beautiful pair of guidons were presented, on the 8th inst., to the Albany Academy Cadet Corps, by Mrs. Howard Townsend.

The New-York State Military Association will meet at Albany on Tuesday, 21st inst., at 3 P. M. The address will be delivered by Col. Fowler on the 22d. The officers of the Association are: President, Brig.-Gen. Thomas S. Dakin; First Vice-President, Brig.-Gen. D. M. Woodhall; Second Vice-President, Col. Oscar Fulsom; Third Vice-President, Col. James Randall; Fourth Vice-President, Lieut.-Col. B. Gage Berry; Recording Secretary, Brig.-Gen. N. Gano Dunn; Corresponding Secretary, Major G. Fred. Wiltsie; Treasurer, Lieut. J. Holland; Chaplain, Rev. J. Halsted Carroll, D. D.

Extensive preparations are being made for the eighth annual anniversary of the Veterans' Union of New-Hampshire, which will take place at Manchester on Tuesday, Jan. 14. There will be a business meeting in the afternoon and a banquet in the evening. It is hoped that every member of the Union and every New-Hampshire officer will be present. Gen. M. T. Donohoe is President, and Gen. John M. Haines Secretary of the organization.

From returns made by the Adjutant-General of Connecticut to the Adjutant-General at Washington, it appears that there were on Jan. 1, 2,370 men in the Connecticut National Guard, making an increase of 291 over last year. First Regiment, 549; Second, 680; Third, 469; Fourth, 583; Light Artillery, 72; general and staff officers, 17. The largest increase for the year has been in the Fourth Regiment, which has added 131 men. The Second Regiment has decreased 11 members. The First Regiment shows an increase of 58 men and the Third an increase of 98 men. The large increase in the Fourth Regiment is owing to the formation of two new companies in Litchfield County. The First and Third Regiments have likewise added a new company during the past year. The decrease in the Second Regiment is owing to the large number of discharges from expiration of term, and the weeding out of poor material. The return of the Brigadier-General, just received at the Adjutant-General's office, shows that there are fully 2,100 men uniformed, armed and equipped, except in the matter of overcoats.

THE PAST.

What May be Found in Assyria—Expected Results of Renewed Excavations.

From the London Daily Telegraph, Dec. 26.

We have pleasure in presenting a second paper from the pen of Mr. George Smith, indicating the nature of the discoveries which may reward further explorations in the Valleys of the Euphrates and Tigris. The now famous Decipherer writes as follows: "In my former communication I gave a short account of some of the historical fruits of cuneiform researches. I would now point out a few of the results which we may hope to obtain by renewed excavations in the Euphrates region. The Arabs and other inhabitants of the Mesopotamian valleys have little or no estimation for ancient relics. The winged bulls and eagle-headed Kings laid bare by the energy of Layard and other explorers excited their momentary wonder; but, after the first languid admiration, the principal sentiment of such people was extreme surprise that Europeans should take so much interest in "rubbish of old unbelievers." Yet a sense of the value of these old sites lingers still in the common belief that immense treasures of gold and jewels are somewhere hidden beneath the ruined cities. * * * Let us now speak of these veritable and really existent riches. It is a fact well known to Assyrian scholars that our present collections from these regions, although of great interest, form only a small portion of the treasures of the Assyrian and Babylonian mounds. The antiquities already recovered, besides the light they throw on ancient history and customs, also point out very suggestively the character of the objects which we may hope to obtain by future work, and the most promising spots in which to seek them.

The histories of almost all ancient peoples show at their commencement a number of mythological stories which are of great interest in regard to any inquiries into their origin and early history. There are traces of a large and singularly rich collection of these legends, both in Assyria and in Babylonia; but few of them have yet been recovered. A good example of such documents is the cuneiform account of the descent of the goddess Ishtar into Hades. In her downward journey to the infernal regions she passes through seven gates, and parts with some ornament or article of attire at each gate. The whole account is most curious, as showing the religious opinions of that age; and the story has some striking parallels in the poems and legendary stories of other and later countries. Again, the annals of Babylonia and Assyria were written, like the mythological and religious records, on clay tablets, and these surpassingly interesting annals must extend much beyond what we at present know. Of the earlier portions of this ceramic history a few fragments only have yet been recovered. Sargon, who ruled over Assyria and Babylonia more than 700 years before the Christian era, states in his inscriptions that 350 Kings had reigned over these countries before his time. Two-thirds of those monarchs have yet to be discovered even by appellation, to say nothing of the prodigious roll of their deeds and glories. Their memorials and histories lie buried under the mounds of Konyunjik, Nimrud, Kalah Sherghat, and other places in Assyria; while the mounds round Surn, Hymer, Hillah, Warka, and a host of other sites in Babylonia are, doubtless, perfect treasure-houses of ancient lore. Bound up with the history of these early Kings, moreover, is the question as to the date of the origin of the great Hebrew nation. Abraham, father of this race, left Ur of the Chaldees during the time of Chedorlaomer, who ruled over Western Asia from Persia to the Mediterranean. The Babylonian records, when recovered, will determine for us the date of Chedorlaomer, and thus settle this most important question.

Another point of great interest on which we may expect new discoveries to throw light is the question as to the origin of the Semitic race itself, of which the Hebrew people forms one family. In very early times, Western Asia was inhabited by tribes of men whose language was totally different from that of its present inhabitants. These early communities founded the civilization of Babylonia. At least 2,000 years before the Christian Era, the aborigines in question were conquered by the great Semitic stock from which have descended the Jews, Arabs, Syrians, and Assyrians. Until we recover all that lost history which now lies buried under the Babylonian mounds, we shall not know the exceedingly important truth as to this and many other ethnological questions. Further, great interest has been naturally taken in my recently-discovered Chaldean account of the flood; but the record of that precious tablet is only one out of many stored in the Royal Library, the others of this class being doubtless equally interesting. From them—when they are obtained—we shall ascertain the views of the Babylonians on the creation, the history of man before the flood, and many similar points. All these records, and others, were translated from the tablets into Greek by Berosus, in the third century before the Christian era; but the greater part of his work is lost.

Descending to later but still very ancient times, there remain numerous questions to be determined. Among these we may notice the great problems as to the chronology and history of the Books of Kings. Such questions have for many years been the subject of speculations and disputes among divines and historians. The discovery of the remainder of the Assyrian annals, parts of which are already in our hands, will decide these and similar perplexities. The whole of the history, and almost all the literature, of the age of Nebuchadnezzar, now lies buried at Babylon, and would form the most important prize of an expedition to these Mesopotamic countries. Here are the records of the captivity of the Jews, and from this storehouse they brought to the Persian Monarch the copy of the famous decree of Cyrus for the rebuilding of the Temple. Again, the excavations of former explorers have shown that it was the custom of the Assyrians and Babylonians to place in the four corners of the foundations of their buildings memorial cylinders of baked clay, inscribed with records of the Kings who raised the buildings. Many of these memorial cylinders have yet to be found, and, with our present knowledge, their position can be easily ascertained.

In the Royal Libraries were also preserved, besides historical records, various works on scientific and other subjects. Among these may be named several classes of tablets on grammar, natural history, geography, and the useful arts, the importance of which it would be difficult to exaggerate. There were, moreover, many copies of the great Chaldean standard work on astronomy and astrology. This work, from the fragments now in the Museum, appears to have covered more than seventy tablets, and to have contained about 8,000 lines of writing. Complete copies of that precious muniment may be reasonably expected—and the subject is momentous for us as connected with the early history of astronomy. Few people know, when they look at the curious figures on the celestial globe, and mark the division of the stars into constellations, that this rudimentary task was accomplished by the Chaldeans; our own astronomy and mathematics being thus built on a foundation laid in Babylonia ages ago. There were also working records of astronomical observations and celestial phenomena, which will be very valuable. Only a few of these have yet been found. Again, the slight researches made in some of the Babylonian mounds have shown the existence of a curious class of tablets, on mathematical subjects, including multiplication tables, lists of square and cube roots, &c. It would be decidedly important to obtain representative specimens of these for mathematicians.

Besides such and many other scientific relics, the Assyrians possessed some works in a lighter style of literature. Of these, one has been brought to England. It is a fable in which the horse and the ox discourse together, comparing their respective fates. Æsop and Babrius are moderns of yesterday compared to these old authors. Once more the tablets containing catalogues of works, and the notices on the inscriptions, show us that there are many other most valuable records of a literary sort still in the ruins; and among these is certainly one devoted to the history of comets, which puzzled the ancients as well as the moderns. Scattered through the ruins of Assyrian buildings must also lie hidden many smaller tablets, consisting of copies of proclamations, dispatches, letters, reports of law cases, of sales, and similar matters. Those we possess throw already a curious light on the manners and customs of the country; and fresh memoranda of this class are from time to time found by the natives and sold to Europeans.

These are some of the principal subjects on which we may expect accessions to our knowledge; but the literature of Assyria has already thrown a remarkable light on the Bible story, and with renewed discovery must still largely and usefully illustrate and explain it. In effect, many questions as to the religions, arts, and sciences of antiquity, and the early history of the human race, can be solved only by renewed researches in the vast mines of the Euphrates valley."

Consumption of Smoke.

The proprietors of the Cleveland *Herald* have recently applied an apparatus to their office chimney which is claimed to be a perfect preventive of smoke and a great saver of fuel. The discovery, which the *Herald* thinks is a very valuable one, was purely accidental. A mechanic of that city was trying to secure a better draft for a sluggish fire, and the thought occurred to him after other devices had failed, to try the effects of steam. A small pipe was made to conduct the "dry steam" from the top of the boiler to the upper part of the furnace, where it entered in two small jets striking downward on the burning fuel. No sooner was the steam injected into the furnace than the sluggish, smoky fire sprang up into a clear, bright yellowish and intensely hot flame, filling the whole furnace with a loud roar. The man found he had not only secured a strong draft, but something much more important, a smokeless fire. As an experiment the apparatus was attached to the furnace of the *Herald* engine, which was converted from a neighborhood nuisance of smoke and soot into a smokeless fire.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE

Important Meeting Yesterday—The Two Cities to be More Fully Represented on the Board.

An adjourned meeting of the Directors of the New-York Bridge Company was held, yesterday, in Brooklyn. There were present Samuel S. Powell, Mayor of Brooklyn, who occupied the chair; Abram S. Hewitt and Loyd Aspinwall, of New-York, and F. A. Schroeder, Controller; Demas Barnes, James L. T. Stranahan, President of the Parks' Commission; Senator Murphy, Cortland F. Sprague, City Treasurer; Isaac Van Anden, Judge Alexander McCue, Henry W. Slocum, William Marshall, Seymour L. Husted, and William C. Kingsley, of Brooklyn.

Mr. Schroeder moved the adoption of the following resolution, attached to the majority report of the Investigating Committee:

Resolved, That the counsel of the Company be instructed to prepare and submit to the Board for approval, an amendment to the charter of the Company, authorizing the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn to vote upon the stock held by them, such vote to be cast by three Commissioners, to be nominated by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, and empowering the said Commissioners to select the directors, for whom the vote of the said cities shall be cast, from the stockholders, and such other persons as may seem to them fit and proper directors, taking care so far as may be practicable, that the private stockholders are represented in the Board in proportion to the stock held by them.

Judge McCue moved to amend the resolution by adding the following:

And whereas, The private stockholders subscribed for the stock held by them under the provisions of the present charter, giving said stockholders the power of selecting a majority of the Board of Directors, such amendment to the charter depriving them of this power should provide for refunding to these stockholders the money paid by them, with interest from date of payment.

Without such an amendment, Judge McCue said that a great injustice would be done the private stockholders. I am satisfied, he added, that no better Board than this could be got together. I am satisfied that the public means, as well as our own, have been judiciously managed by the present Board. I have no doubt that the Governor would seek to appoint Commissioners who had nothing at heart but the best interests of this Company; but I am still confident that he could not select better men than we have now. Therefore, I am opposed to the resolution. If the public desire a change in relation to the administration of the affairs of the bridge, it would be no more than just that the men who subscribed their money on the faith that they would be intrusted with the management should have the option of taking their means out with them.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. Stranahan, but opposed by Mr. Hewitt, who said that all charters were granted subject to the right of the State to make such amendments to them as it saw fit. In any point of view, as the amendment was one which imposed an additional burden of $500,000, (the amount of the private subscriptions) upon the public, he was not willing to vote for it.

Mr. Marshall opposed both the resolution and amendment, as he believed that all powers coming from Albany had been the curse of New-York and Brooklyn. He insisted that the Board of Directors had power to correct whatever needed correction.

Mr. Barnes was utterly opposed to bringing the direction of the bridge to where, in the end, it might take a political turn. The question before them was a very difficult one to solve. Mr. Barnes also said: I think the public look upon this bridge as a great work—one that has in it that which will affect the City of Brooklyn more largely, perhaps, than anything we have ever undertaken. I think they are desirous that we should make it a success in the shortest time and the most economical manner possible. Now, how to do this and keep it out of the arena of politics is a question, I think, no gentleman can answer at this time. It does seem to me that amendments should be made in the charter; that there should be some accountability. But, without going into a discussion on that subject, I think the resolution should be referred with such suggestions as might be deemed proper, and then submitted for consideration here. If the public should get the idea that by and by the voting for membership of this company will be a political question they would withdraw their confidence in the future, and we must guard against that.

Mr. Aspinwall thought there was a good deal of force in the amendment, if the original resolution were to pass; but he hoped the subject would be tabled for the present, or referred to a committee.

Mr. HEWITT—No one knew till recently that the control of this Company is in the hands of one man, and that seems to me the strongest possible argument why the Legislature should interfere, in one form or another. I would be quite willing to confide the appointment of these Commissioners to the Mayor of each city, or to the Mayor and Controller. I would not care how they were appointed, so long as the object was attained of removing the control of this work from the hands of a single individual. I have no kind of attachment to the mode of doing it suggested by the resolution.

Judge MCCUE—As a matter of justice to the directors, I think it ought to be stated that it is out of the power of one man to change the Board at an election. I have voted myself, within two weeks, on half a million of stock, when I did not own five per cent. of it. I do not see that I had the power to change anything. It only happened at the time that I represented the individual wishes of the owners of the stock. To say, therefore, and let the outside public understand that it is in the power of one man to change the Board at an election is to give an erroneous impression. It is only in the power of one man to do it when he represents the wishes of individual stockholders.

Mr. HEWITT—Whether any one man controls the stock or not, I don't know; but I do know that if any one purchased $251,000 worth of stock, he would control not only the $500,000, but the $4,500,000 of public money; and such a one might, by contracts and in various ways reimburse himself for the outlay in a very short time. I don't charge that any one is in that position, but only that it might be so.

Mr. Schroeder, from the majority of the Investigating Committee, said that he and Mr. Hewitt, in recommending this change, supposed that a sufficient check to protect the private stockholders would be established. If the amendment were adopted, he should vote against the resolution, as amended, because the public interests would not be well guarded, if all these disbursements got in the hands of persons appointed for political reasons.

Mr. Stranahan said that a dozen or more stockholders were called directors, and they had paid their money as surety for the proper and honest performance of their duty. They held one-twentieth part of the stock. If a change in the control of affairs was desired, he had no objection, but the bond he had given should be canceled, the money he had put into the enterprise should be returned to him. Mr. Stranahan said the enterprise had now reached a point where he should be content to leave it and retire from the management of its affairs.

Mr. Schroeder moved a reference of the resolution to a committee with instructions to report such amendments in the future government of the Bridge Company as would secure a representation of the interests of the two cities more fully than they are now represented.

Judge MCCUE—If all the private stockholders were removed from the Board, there would, under this resolution, be eighteen directors appointed by the commission at Albany, and two would be selected by the private stockholders, or be kept in the Board for the purpose of insuring honest conduct on the part of the eighteen. Now, I don't think it is fair to the private stockholders that you should make any change in the Government of this enterprise, which puts the private stockholders in a minority without giving them an opportunity to retire.

Mr. STRANAHAN—I will only add my belief that the two cities are perfectly able to take care of this undertaking—two cities that are soon to become one—and should control this great bridge spanning the East River. I think it should not be in the hands of private parties, in any sense; but should be controlled by the municipalities which furnished the money. We know full well that there will never be another dollar subscribed by private parties. We have used up that machinery, and have arrived at the point of a "new departure," as the popular phrase is. Let the private stockholders go out.

Mr. Barnes thought it would be well before acting on the resolution to confer with fair representative men outside of the Board. He strongly urged the necessity of further restrictions being placed upon the management of affairs, and of a conference being held with men like A. A. Low, Harvey Farrington, A. B. Baylis, and S. B. Chittenden.

Both Mr. Husted and Mr. Stranahan expressed their readiness to transfer their stock to either city.

Mr. Hewitt declared, after a thorough investigation of the management of the bridge from the beginning, he did not believe it was possible to find five men who could have administered its affairs with more honesty and more success than the Executive Committee had done. With the admirable personal integrity which they had exhibited from first to last, it would be a great misfortune if they should be displaced. At the same time he was in favor of preventing the public money being vested in a single person.

Mr. Schroeder's motion to refer the original resolution to a committee of five was carried without dissent. The following resolution also attached to the minority report was then brought up:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be and the same is hereby authorized and directed to employ a Superintendent, at a salary not to exceed that paid to the Chief Engineer, which is at present $10,000 per annum.

After a short discussion it was adopted. The meeting then adjourned.

The Executive Committee met at the close of the meeting and re-engaged Mr. Kingsley as General Superintendent, and granted him a six weeks' leave of absence. The question of his salary was left in abeyance.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 11, 1873.

Mr. Coburn, of Indiana, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back adversely a number of private bills, which were laid on the table.

Also, a bill for the sale of the grounds and tenements at Pittsburg, Penn, now used as the United States Quartermaster's depot.

Also, several private bills, which were passed.

Mr. Conger, of Michigan, from the same committee, reported a bill for the sale of the cemetery grounds of the Fort Gratiot Military Reservation, in Michigan. Passed.

Several private bills were reported from the same committee. Some were passed, and some rejected.

WORK ON THE NEW POST-OFFICE.

Mr. Wm. R. Roberts, of New-York, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to why work has been suspended on the new Post-office building in New-York, and instructing him, if not incompatible with the public interests, to order the resumption of the work at the earliest possible moment. Adopted.

The House then, at 1½ o'clock P. M., went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, in the chair, on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill.

CLAIMS FOR CAPTURED COTTON.

The pending question at the adjournment yesterday was the amendment offered by Mr. Smith, of New-York, forbidding the payment of judgments of the Court of Claims for cotton captured before June, 1865, except special appropriations are made for them.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, replied to Mr. Smith's speech, made yesterday, repelling the idea that any judgments had been paid by the Secretary of the Treasury except in compliance with law. He cited the unanimous decision of the Supreme Court to the effect that the receipt of a special or of a general pardon relieved the claimants of all difficulties which they might otherwise labor under in regard to their loyalty, and that whenever the United States Government holds property which it has forcibly seized, it holds it only as trustee, and must deliver it back when the owner comes and proves his title to it, without regard to his moral character.

Mr. Smith, of New-York, did not ask the House to throw itself in the teeth of decisions of the Supreme Court, but if the Supreme Court was of opinion that a disloyal claimant, like Love, of Georgia, who was a Confederate loan commissioner, and who had already recovered $474,000, and Lamar, of Savannah, were to be paid, he submitted that at least it should be on the report of those judgments to Congress so that Congress should know and the country should know what was being done. He reminded the House that in the McArdle case Congress had, by an amendment to an appropriation bill, deprived the Supreme Court of jurisdiction, and he admonished Congress, the Supreme Court, and the Administration that the people were behind them, determined that loyal people should be paid the first. If the Government was going to liquidate, they should prefer their confidential creditors. That was all there was in this amendment.

Mr. Potter, of New-York, expressed his satisfaction at hearing the Court of Claims arraigned for not being loyal, because if there ever was a Court in the United States that had been superserviceably loyal, it was the Court of Claims, which had at its head, as Chief Justice, the "Drake amendment."

Mr. Perce, of Mississippi, opposed the amendment as being an attack on the Southern section of the country. He showed the various stages of proof which claimants had to go through in order to get, not the full value of the cotton, but the net proceeds of it, paid into the Treasury, and which in some instances did not amount to one-fourth the value, and asked whether they should then be compelled to come before Congress and have their claims passed upon by partisan influence. He appealed to all Southern representatives to vote against the amendment.

Mr. Hawley, of Connecticut, sustained the amendment, and said that he wanted every judgment of this kind to be reported to Congress, so that Congress might exercise its discretion, whether it would pay those claims in preference to the claims of loyal men whose property had been taken or destroyed in the course of the war.

Mr. Sargent, of California, denied that the cotton embraced in these claims had been seized during the war; it had been seized after the close of the war, and after the proclamation of peace. There was, therefore, no justification for its seizure or withholding payment from its owners.

Mr. Sheilabarger, of Ohio, admitted that under the decision of the Supreme Court all these amnestied persons had been fully restored to their rights, and those rights could not be confiscated. But there was a way of meeting the difficulty and he was in favor of meeting it. That way was to remit the Court of Claims to the position which it originally occupied, that of being really an auditing committee of Congress to audit claims presented to Congress, its findings to be really nothing more than information on which Congress was subsequently to act. They should have to come back to that point in order to escape from the effect of the decision of the Supreme Court in reference to the rights of amnestied persons.

Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, argued in favor of extending the privilege of the Court of Claims to this class of claimants until the 1st of January, 1874.

Mr. Merriam, of New-York, offered an amendment, repealing the law giving jurisdiction over these cases to the Court of Claims, but on a point of order being raised by Mr. Sargent, of California, the amendment was ruled out. He argued in support of Mr. Smith's amendment.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, opposed the amendment, and argued that the only remedy was the repeal of the law, and that could not be done in an appropriation bill.

The amendment was further opposed by Messrs. Harris, of Virginia, and Beck and McIntyre of Georgia.

Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, argued against the idea of subjecting the judgment of the Court of Claims to be passed upon by Congress. It would be like appealing from Philip sober to Philip drunk.

Mr. Smith, of New-York, denied the statement made by Mr. Sargent that these claims were for cotton seized after June 30, 1865. By the express terms of his amendment such cases were excluded from its operation. Such claims were now adjusted; not by the Court of Claims, but by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Finally the debate was closed, and the amendment offered by Mr. Smith, of New-York, was rejected, there being only 38 votes in the affirmative.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment providing that no money shall be paid to any railroad company for the transportation of mails or troops, while such company is in default for interest on bonds issued by the Government.

Mr. Sargent, of California, made the point of order that there was nothing in the bill to which the provision could apply.

The Chairman sustained the point of order, and excluded the amendment.

Subsequently, Mr. Randall found an item to which he hooked his amendment, being an item for contingencies in the War Department, and the point of order against it was overruled.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, moved to amend the amendment by repealing the law under which the Pacific Railroad Companies were relieved from the necessity of allowing the charges against the Government for transportation to be withheld from the amount of interest paid by the Government on the bonds given or loaned to the Companies.

Mr. Sargent, of California, made a point of order against Mr. Holman's amendment, and it was ruled out of order.

Mr. Holman appealed from the decision of the Chair, but the decision was sustained by a large majority.

Mr. Sargent opposed Mr. Randall's amendment, and argued that even if it were adopted it would only be applicable to the item of $12,000, to which it was attached, and would not be otherwise binding on the Executive. He denied that the legislation which relieved the Pacific Railroad Companies was got through in a surreptitious manner, as is charged by Mr. Randall.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, declared that the section referred to had been read in the House today for the first time, and that the House had known nothing whatever about it. Every dollar withheld from the Treasury under it had been wrongfully withheld. Instead of repealing it indirectly it should be repealed by a direct provision of law, blotting it out of the statute-book as a measure which was never there rightfully.

Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, whose name had been mentioned in connection with the names of Messrs. Dickey of Pennsylvania, and Logan of Illinois, as on the Committee of Conference through which the section referred to had become a law, said he did not recollect having signed the Conference report, but he expressed the opinion that the section complained of was only carrying out the plain provisions of the law organizing the Pacific Railroad Companies, and he suggested that the discussion go over for the present until he should be able to look into the matter.

The suggestion was concurred in, and the Committee rose.

REFUNDING DUTIES.

Mr. L. Myers, of Pennsylvania, presented the memorial of the Board of Trade of Philadelphia, for the passage of a bill authorizing Collectors of Customs to refund the full amount of the differential duties which have been or may hereafter be collected on merchandise which was actually afloat in French vessels, destined for the United States, on the 30th day of October last.

The House, then, at 4:20 P. M. adjourned.

School Reception.

One of the most agreeable receptions of the season took place, last evening, at the residence of Mrs. James Wheeler, No. 621 Lexington-avenue. The numerous company present was composed chiefly of the pupils of the private French and English school conducted by Mrs. Wheeler as principal, together with their parents and friends. Music, dancing, general social enjoyment, and a tastefully-appointed supper formed the chief features of the evening's entertainment, which passed off in a manner gratifying to all, both young and old, who participated in it, and the credit of the amiable and accomplished hostess.

Donations for the Baltic Coast Sufferers.

The following donations for the sufferers on the Baltic Coast are thankfully acknowledged by the German Consul-General:

Previously reported	$3,508 00
F. Keiker, Harrisburg, Penn	20 00
L. Woelffle, Trenton	1 00
Ad. Hampe	5 00
The Same	4 00
J. H.	5 00
W. Dresel, German Consul in Baltimore, Md.	500 00
Henry Grothusen & Bro	10 00
Charles Hauselt	25 00
Frederick J. D. Rumpf, Newark, 1 Double Frederick, of Prussia	8 96
C. Dettelbach, and others in Newark	25 00
Total	$4,111 96

Another remittance of 1,000 thalers has been made to the Central Committee in Berlin, making in all 5,000 thalers. Further contributions will be duly forwarded.

Issue of Bonds by the New-York Central Railroad.

A meeting of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Directors was held yesterday at the office of Commodore Vanderbilt, in Fourth-street. The business before the meeting was in regard to the $40,000,000 mortgage which it was projected to place upon the road, and which had previously been authorized by the directors. The mortgage was perfected on Friday, and bonds to the amount of $40,000,000 will be issued under it, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the construction of two new tracks from here to Buffalo. No more bonds will be issued than necessary, as surplus of the earnings of the road will be used as the work of construction progresses. The issue will be $30,000,000 seven per cent. currency bonds, and the remaining $10,000,000 will be in six per cent. sterling gold bonds. It is intended to place the latter upon the European market.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Customs Duties.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The impression made upon the readers by the articles in the *Herald* and *Sun*, with reference to the controversy between the Government and Phelps, Dodge & Co., do that firm great injustice. The fault is in the law, and not in the importer. There is not an importer of any magnitude, in any article of merchandise, but knows, however conscientiously he may enter the goods, that, with the different constructions put upon the tariff, he is liable, as in this case, to have evil-disposed persons make an apparent case of fraud where no wrong purpose was designed.

It would seem as if the present tariff was especially drawn to confound and perplex merchants, and, like the Bankrupt law, to cause litigation and dispute. It is hardly necessary to write that, here, where the character of the individuals composing this firm are known, it is looked upon as an effort to stain the character of men who stand pre-eminently high, and it presents a strange and unfortunate condition of things, that men who have always borne so high estimation as Phelps, Dodge & Co., should, by implication, be charged with fraud, and that such parties as Jay Gould, Tweed, and others, are apparently tolerated in this much-abused community. IMPORTER.

NEW YORK, Saturday, January 11, 1873.

False Pleadings.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent of Sunday last says as follows:

"Swearing to the above answer was as clear a case of perjury as ever was committed, and yet the perjurer cannot be convicted of his crime, simply because the 'Code of Procedure' prescribes that 'no pleading shall be used as evidence in a criminal prosecution.'"

This is the language of the Code of Procedure, section 157: "The verification may be omitted when an admission of the truth of the allegation might subject the party to a prosecution for felony. And no pleading can be used in a criminal prosecution against the party as proof of a fact admitted or alleged in such pleading." For example: A man is sued by a bank to recover money paid by it upon a check which it is alleged he forged. In a criminal prosecution, in order to convict him, it might be necessary to prove the fact of his having actually written the contested signature. In his answer in the civil suit he might have admitted the fact that he did write it. The Code of Procedure simply inhibits the people in the criminal prosecution from using the pleading against him as proof of this fact, and compels it to be proved by other testimony, as if the "answer" were not in existence. So, if a man were indicted for perjury in verifying a pleading corruptly and falsely, the pleading could not be used against him in a criminal prosecution therefor, as proof of any fact admitted or alleged in the pleading, and this might be material because such fact might show, circumstantially or otherwise, (say by its inconsistency with other allegations,) that he was guilty of perjury in making the verification. But the Code does not say, in the language of your correspondent, that "no pleading shall be used as evidence in a criminal prosecution." Thus, if one is indicted for perjury in false pleading, the Code does not say that the pleading shall not be used as evidence of its being sworn to and of what that is which is sworn to, but merely cannot be used against the party in the criminal prosecution as proof of the truth of the facts themselves admitted or alleged in it.

I have thought proper to notice the communication of your correspondent because, if correct, it would be a reproach upon the administration of justice. The remedy for the evil complained of, and the error into which your correspondent has fallen, are manifest from the following language of the Court of Appeals, in 45th New-York Reports, page 285: "If the defendant commits perjury in verifying the answer, as he must have done in this case, if he knew the allegations of the complaint were true, he ought to be prosecuted therefor. If plaintiffs, who complain of injury from delay by the fraudulent interposition of false answers, would perform the duty incumbent upon every good citizen, to prosecute those known to be guilty of perjury, they would effectually stop such an abuse." B. W. H., No. 335 Broadway.

The Defense of Insanity in Criminal Cases.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. Clinton's act "in relation to the defense of insanity in criminal cases," proposes to check the abuse of this plea in a somewhat novel way, *i. e.*, by punishing the defendant under the disguise of solicitude for his restoration to mental integrity. In its application to the really insane the act is appropriate enough, paradoxical though it may appear to say so, and the only objection to it in this relation is that the prior existence of a somewhat similar provision renders it unnecessary. With its purpose so far as aimed to check the abuse of the plea of insanity, I have the heartiest sympathy. It is certainly high time that proper steps were taken to stop this abuse, since it has already brought unmerited discredit not only on the plea of insanity itself, but on the proceedings of our criminal Courts as well. But, to say the very least, it is doubtful whether the act in question provides an effectual remedy for this abuse. It substantially proposes that the defendant who is acquitted on the ground of insanity shall be committed by the Court to one of our State Lunatic Asylums for a period not less than twenty nor more than thirty years. From whatever point of view I regard this proposal, it seems ill-advised. In the first place, it is unfair to our State Lunatic Asylums. Sane criminals—and despite this act many such will successfully abuse the plea of insanity, so long as it is submitted to common juries—would not be many days in a lunatic asylum before their sanity became evident beyond a doubt. Now, what does Mr. Clinton propose to do with such persons? He proposes to keep them there for not less than twenty years. In other words, he would convert our State Lunatic Asylums into prisons, and compel them to lodge and maintain a class for whom not even the wildest fancy could dream of intending them. In the second place, it is unjust to the defendant. The objection to the use of our lunatic asylums for the purpose intended in Mr. Clinton's proposed act could be removed by providing a special institution for the safekeeping of sane criminals who may have cheated the gallows or the penitentiary by the successful use of a false plea of insanity; but there would still remain the injustice of inflicting a punishment on such persons after a verdict of acquittal had discharged them as innocent. In the third place, it is extremely probable that the act would fail in respect to its most important object, viz., that of protecting the community against the unrestrained passions of would-be lunatics. Is it at all likely that a sane man would be suffered to remain in an insane asylum one moment longer than would be necessary to prove his sanity? Would not our legal friends themselves be among the very first to thunder at the asylum gates until they released their prisoner from his unlawful punishment?

So long as the question of insanity is submitted to common juries, just so long will it be possible, Mr. Clinton's act to the contrary notwithstanding, to use it successfully for sinister purposes, and to the public injury. If we have made up our minds to institute a radical reform, we must take this plea out of our Courts of original jurisdiction, and submit it to a special jury sitting in a higher Court. The question of insanity must be tried in this latter Court first. If it be substantiated, send the defendant forthwith to a State lunatic asylum, it being as clear as noon-day that his arraignment and prosecution under such a circumstance would be not only a mockery of legal forms, but a culpable waste of time and means. If, on the other hand, the plea be disproved, exclude it from the trial, and let this go forward on the criminal indictment. A proposition substantially similar to this was submitted about two years ago by Gov. Alcorn, of Mississippi, to the Legislature of that State, and it is the only one which, so far as my knowledge extends, provides a remedy, based on principles of equity and common sense, for the abuse of the plea of insanity in criminal cases.

JAS. JOS. DEA.

TOWNSEND-AVENUE, STATEN ISLAND, Saturday, Jan. 4, 1873.

THE ELECTRIC WAVE.

Manifestations of the Phenomenon in Western States Last Week.

From the Chicago Tribune, Jan. 9.

The storm which has just come over us from the North-west is a doubly remarkable one. Aside from its intolerable severity, it was accompanied by an electric storm, which is, in itself, a phenomenon. For two days past the electric wave has swept over Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Northern Illinois, rendering many of the telegraph wires entirely useless. This phenomenon is peculiar to the Winter season. The electricity pervading the atmosphere is not manifested in thunder and lightning, as in Summer, but is frequently attended by brilliant auroral displays. These electric storms are most powerful when accompanied by high winds and falling snow. The fact that lines running east and west, or north and south, are alike affected, renders it extremely difficult to trace the origin or direction of the electric wave. Though not particularly unusual, it is still a phenomenon long familiar to telegraphers and electricians, yet little understood. Doubtless the United States Signal Service, with its abundant facilities for the collection of information, and its ability and opportunities to carefully and scientifically analyze them, will be able to deduce therefrom new and valuable electric laws intimately relating to the remarkable rain and snow-storms that occasionally deluge the country.

The electric waves—so troublesome to the telegrapher—are variable in length, and vary from a second to one minute in duration. At times they act in conjunction with the battery current upon the wire, their united force grinding through the instrument with astonishing power, burning off the insulated covering from office wires, and melting the corners of brass machinery. All the marvellous power of lightning is displayed, though with less tension. No electricity is discernible upon the wires, and only at points where there are slight breaks is the flash visible. Extreme force is rarely exhibited. The storm generally expends itself in waves of moderate length, which rapidly follow each other, rendering the adjustment of instruments difficult, and the transmission or reception of messages impossible. An interesting feature is developed sometimes, when the atmospheric current runs in opposition to the battery power, and they neutralize each other, rendering the wires lifeless for the nonce, and indicating quite clearly that both are of equal strength. Were it not so, the stronger would neutralize the weaker, and still have power left for manifestation on the line. These considerations have led to a discovery that is grandly sublime. When the electric wave is of considerable duration and power, the operators have been known to let go their batteries, detach the wires, carry them to the ground, and, by means of the electric throbs, messages have been transmitted entirely independent of the ordinary auxiliaries. Many such instances are on record among telegraphers, but the experiments are necessarily brief, and, in practical results, unsatisfactory. In large telegraph-offices, where numerous wires centre in a common switch-board, the brass straps and faces are often illuminated by a constant succession of flashes interchanged between the several lines, which are harmless unless touched, and are beautifully attractive, especially at night.

Yesterday afternoon this wonderful achievement was exemplified in the general office of the Chicago and North-western Railway. The chief operator took out both keys and left the wire to Clinton, Iowa, open at both ends. So fully surcharged with electricity was the atmosphere, that the wire could be easily worked without the use of the battery; indeed the force was greater with the key open than with the aid of the battery.

The electric storm of Tuesday and Wednesday has been of unusual duration. It displayed the greatest severity in Iowa and out on the Western plains, placing an embargo upon telegraph communication with the Pacific coast. During its prevalence, a strong wind from the west and north-west, accompanied by a slight fall of snow, has also prevailed. At Boone, Iowa, on the line of the Chicago and North-western Railway, the switch-board was enveloped in a sheet of flame. In Minnesota, the telegraph wires were down all Wednesday.

No warning ominously heralds the approach of these electric storms, and their departure is equally abrupt and unexpected. They come without any apparent change in the external condition of the temperature or weather—approaching and vanishing in obedience to a law as yet beyond human comprehension—irritating the operator, perplexing the philosopher, hindering journalists, and annoying the public generally.

A YOUNG WOMAN'S REVENGE.

A Perfidious Dentist Punished with a Rawhide.

From the Rochester Democrat.

On Saturday evening W. Trescott, a young dentist of Macedon, received some ninety odd blows from a rawhide in the hands of a young lady he had jilted. The facts, as they are told us by respectable residents of Macedon, are as follows: The young dentist, some three years ago, opened an office in a building which already contained two sisters, who occupied rooms as dress-makers. An acquaintance followed, then the dentist began paying special attention to a pretty seamstress who worked for the sisters, and finally they were engaged. Christmas was to be their wedding-day, and in making arrangement for that occasion, the lover went so far as to accompany his *fiancée* to this city and assisted her in the selection of her *trousseau*. Soon after, the dentist suddenly disappeared. It seems he went to Wisconsin, where he married another. Last week he returned with his bride, apparently perfectly unconcerned about the broken engagement and the blighted affections of the young lady he had so basely deserted. He reappeared in his office, and there on Saturday noon he received a visit from the seamstress. She asked him for a reason for his conduct, and for a letter of hers in his possession. He made an insulting answer, when the young lady, growing indignant, seized a window-shade rod and rushed toward him. He retreated into a closet, and thence through a window upon the roof of a shed, and so to the street. This slight encounter soon became known, and as everybody sympathized with the young lady, there were not wanting those who encouraged her in her purpose of chastising the heartless dentist. In the evening he was seen on the street, and immediately pursued by the seamstress, who had armed herself with a rawhide. He entered a drug-store, and retreating to a back room, held the door from the inside. Half the people of the village followed his pursuer into the store, all willing to see the beating duly inflicted, the door was pushed in, and a club, which the fugitive had grasped, was taken from him. The seamstress then beat him about the head and face with the rawhide till her strength failed, and she fainted from exhaustion. The dentist contented himself with shielding his face with his arms as well as he was able, and then bore his punishment like a martyr. He is a little man, and probably thought it better to fall into the hands of the forsaken fair one than of the jeering crowd who looked on. The people of the village all speak of the good character of the young lady, and agree that the dentist was properly punished for his treachery.

A Small-Pox Incident in Boston.

From the Boston Journal.

One would hardly look for humorous incidents among the sick with small-pox, but here is one most singular. During Saturday night, City Undertaker Tinkham's door bell was rung furiously, and he was notified that a woman had just died of small-pox in a tenement on Causeway-street, and her husband wanted her buried at once. The caller was told that early in the morning the case would be attended to, and accordingly Mr. T. visited the house. The husband of the woman pointed the way to the room where the body lay, but refused to follow the undertaker up there. In order to ascertain the size of the woman, the bed-clothes were turned down, and, to the astonishment of Mr. T., the occupant uttered a groan. The woman was alive, but very sick, so the husband received a wholesome upbraiding for his conduct, which was received with great docility. As Mr. T. was leaving the man softly and nervously asked: "Can't yer wait a moment, she's dead soon, sure." A look of disgust was sufficient to silence the questioner, and the carriage in front of the door was driven off. About midnight last night word was sent to the city undertaker that the woman was "dead enough this time." Proper arrangements were made by Mr. Tinkham, and at an early hour Monday morning the house was again visited for the burial of the dead that lay in it. The husband was not at home, he had gone to visit a friend, said a bright little child, who was the only occupant down stairs. The door of the sick room Mr. Tinkham found locked, but by consent of a responsible party, who was in the back-yard with a part of the female portion of the neighborhood, the door was broken in. No sooner was this accomplished than a coarse loud voice from within inquired, "And what do you want?" Mr. Tinkham did not want anything, and he declares he won't intrude upon that woman's privacy again.

Fire in Gouverneur-slip.

Yesterday afternoon a fire occurred on the fourth floor of the building Nos. 6, 8, and 10 Gouverneur-slip, occupied by Daniel Sweeney as a rag-warehouse. The firemen were promptly on hand, but before the flames could be extinguished, the top floor of the building was burned. Sweeney's loss on stock is estimated at $2,000; insured for $6,000 in the Adriatic, Hamilton, and Star Companies. The lower floors of the building were occupied by N. & H. O'Donnell as a cooperage; loss, $1,500; insured for $5,000 in the Montauk, of Brooklyn. Sweeney owns the building, which is damaged to the extent of $2,000; insured for $6,000 in the Tradesmen's Company. The fire is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion among the rags.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JAN. 12, 1873.

The New-York Times.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

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We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

In another column will be found copies of some letters, in regard to the Cuban question, which passed between the Department of State and our Minister in Spain, about the close of last year. These letters give a clear insight into the existing reasons for the dissatisfaction of our Government with Spanish policy in Cuba and Porto Rico. The recent vigorous protest against further procrastination in carrying out the emancipation law, and in restoring the confiscated estates of citizens of the United States, finds ample justification in the correspondence now made public. For that correspondence shows that the irritating dilatoriness of Spain in carrying out her treaty obligations with the United States has been borne with till patience has almost ceased to be a virtue.

It was stated, at yesterday's meeting of the directors of the East River Bridge, that there never would be another dollar subscribed by private parties toward this enterprise, and that the municipalities of New-York and Brooklyn would be required to furnish, between them, the money for its completion. In this case, it is very obvious that it is high time that the tax-payers of the two cities should be more fully represented on the directorate. It is quite an open question whether the one-twentieth part of the entire stock which is held by private subscribers will ever be fully paid up, and, as fresh sums of public money will at once be asked for, this private stock will go on assuming a still smaller relative proportion to the entire capital of the Company. It is consoling to be assured that the unduly large representation of private interests on the Board has not resulted in jobbery or favoritism. That is no reason, however, why the opportunity for such abuses should any longer exist.

As might have been anticipated, Mr. JOHN FOLEY has greatly disturbed the placid official existence of the two PALMERS in the City Chamberlain's office. Both of them will, doubtless, be afforded an early opportunity of minding their own business, undisturbed by the cares of the local Treasury. The younger PALMER, indeed, had never any better warrant than the lack of business in the Tenth National Bank for intruding himself into City affairs at all. It is extremely desirable, however, before the community loses hold of that million dollars or so of security about which Mr. F. A. PALMER is so fond of talking, that there should be a clear understanding as to whether the Chamberlain has fully accounted for his financial intromissions during his year of office. The argument on the injunction obtained by Deputy Chamberlain FOLEY will probably develop a good many facts of interest to the tax-payers.

Another phase of the Chamberlain controversy is to be found in the position taken by the Controller, that the Tenth National Bank is not a proper place for deposit for City moneys. This position is defensible on several grounds. The bank was mainly responsible for the currency lock-up of April last, and it could hardly have taken so prominent a part in that disreputable proceeding, but for its possession of part of the City deposits. It has been found that about nine-tenths of all the cash intrusted to the keeping of this bank consisted of the money of the tax-payers. Its managers placed an overdraft of a quarter of a million of dollars at the disposal of the Ring Court-house Commissioners, which investigation shows to have found its way, to a great extent, into the private account of JAMES H. INGERSOLL. All of which acts are explained by the following list of its Directors for 1873:

JAY GOULD,	A. OAKEY HALL,
J. P. ACKER,	ERASTUS CORNING,
BERNARD SMYTH,	O. H. P. ARCHER,
JOHN J. BRADLEY,	HENRY N. SMITH,
W. B. PALMER.	

In the light of these statements, does anybody dissent from the opinion of the Controller that the Tenth National Bank is not a proper place in which to deposit public money?

That piece of historical conglomerate known as the British Constitution abounds with things not generally known. It appears from a cable dispatch, published this morning, that the Crown may summon members of Parliament before the Court of Queen's Bench to answer for their extra Parliamentary speeches. It must clearly be something more than a breach of privilege to accuse Her Majesty's Solicitor-General of conspiracy, since the charge cannot be let alone till the offending members can be taken into custody by the Sergeant-at-arms, and brought before the bar of the House. If Mr. WHALLEY had only confined his denunciations to the Pope, he might have gone on railing till the crack of doom, but the professional honor of Sir JOHN DUKE COLERIDGE is apparently too delicate a subject to be assailed with impunity on public platforms.

The Charter Amendments.

The citizens of New-York have now before them the views of Gov. DIX and Mayor HAVEMEYER in regard to the reforms which are urgently needed in the fabric of our local Government. They have also before them the amendments to the charter by which certain representatives of the Republican Party in this City propose to carry out these reforms. Though partisan in their origin, these amendments are mainly conceived in the same spirit which dictated the nomination of Mayor HAVEMEYER by men who differed from him on the general issues of national politics. That nomination was a frank acceptance by the Republican Party in this City of the great principle that the regeneration of our local Government is possible only by the union of all honest men, no matter what may be their divisions on general party issues. The obligations which that nomination imposed were fully recognized by the mass of local Republicans at last election. There is no disposition among the rank and file of the party to repudiate them now, and the draft of the charter amendments, which bears the imprimatur of the Republican Central Committee, is a proof that both public and party sentiment on the question of local Reform is fully understood and appreciated in that quarter.

There is every prospect that the discussion of these amendments in the Legislature will be conducted with the same frank recognition of the honest intention which pervades them, as has already been manifested on the part of the public most immediately interested. There are a few particulars, in which the intention has been somewhat imperfectly carried out, owing to lack of familiarity with administrative details, on the part of the authors of the amendments. There are even one or two points in which the recommendations of the Governor and Mayor look one way, and the legislation proposed by the Republican Committee tends another. But there is an exceedingly good prospect that a fair spirit of compromise will be shown on all sides, and that the determination to prevent the foes of good government from extracting a triumph out of the divisions of Reformers will give us, during the next three or four weeks, something like a complete and satisfactory solution of the problem of charter amendment and administrative Reform.

There is but one essential recommendation of the Governor in regard to the City which does not find its counterpart in the charter amendments introduced to the Legislature by Speaker CORNELL. That recommendation is in regard to minority representation, and much as we value this safeguard of popular rights, we think the cause of Reform would be best served by postponing its discussion till more pressing changes are effected. The Governor called attention to the exorbitant expenditures for salaries of the heads of Departments, and recommended their curtailment. The proposed amendments both reduce salaries and diminish the number of Commissioners, besides simplifying and consolidating the organization of the Departments. The Governor protested against the sinecure appointments which are not yet entirely eradicated from the organization of the local Government. By a system of thorough publicity and direct accountability to official supervision, the amendments in question seek to prevent the recurrence of such an abuse. The Governor recommends the abolition of the system of payment of officials by fees. So far as can be done in a city charter, the amendments accomplish this. We trust to see the Governor's recommendations on this subject, so far as they apply to County officers, carried out in another bill. We hope, likewise, that the monstrous waste of public money which results from the organization of our Police and Justices' Courts, and to which Gov. DIX alludes, will also be made the subject of prompt legislative remedies.

Most of the views of Mayor HAVEMEYER in regard to local reforms are also given effect to in the charter amendments—notably those in regard to financial management and official accountability. The only really essential point in which the Republican charter-makers seem to disagree with both Governor and Mayor is in regard to the power of appointment and removal. This is, of course, an exceedingly vital part of the Reform programme, and some general understanding on the question cannot be too soon arrived at. The Governor suggests that a sweeping power of removal and appointment of his official subordinates could safely be intrusted to Mayor HAVEMEYER, and that such a power is a kind of corollary to the individual responsibility for the condition of local government which the people is disposed to demand of him. The Republican draughtsmen of the charter amendments, on the other hand, seem to have thought that it was best to legislate with a view to all future occupants of the local Executive chair, and that, by demanding the concurrent vote of a majority in the Board of Aldermen, for either appointment or removal of heads of departments, the public voice would be certain of practical expression in regard to the character of the Mayor's appointees, and the fresh power thus conferred on the Aldermen would be a new inducement for men of character and abilities to enter the Municipal legislature. As this difference of opinion does not arise from any distrust of the selections for local office likely to be made by Mayor HAVEMEYER, it ought not to be very difficult of adjustment.

Co-operative Stores.

To make both ends meet is the great living problem which nine out of ten heads of families in New-York are constantly trying to solve. Everybody knows the difference between a theoretical estimate in advance and a practical footing up in the sequel. The dismal result of Metropolitan living is, for too many, to fall slowly but surely behind-hand. Barring wind-falls—and these come to very few—receipts run short of expenses. The hope has been that prices would fall—and they don't; or that at least they would not rise—and in some cases they do. Then, the element of the unexpected is always coming in. It has been fondly calculated that the family would remain well; and, alas, the doctor has been called in for one child after another, the dentist has discovered unsuspected scope for the exercise of his energies, fashions have changed too quickly, clothes and furniture wear out faster than they once did, and so on. And thus the weary struggle goes on, and life, hard enough at best, is made for the bulk of earnest workers a grievous burden indeed.

The trouble is sadly practical, and those who suffer from it are rightly impatient of visionary remedies; but there is one, which, if experience can be trusted, and local society interposes no insurmountable hindrance, should bring about positive and considerable relief. The great pull, without question, lies in house supplies. Butcher's meat, groceries, coals, and the like, run away with most of the money, and cause the never-ending, unavoidable, and exhausting drain that keeps people poor for the present and hopeless of the future. Now, why cannot there be established here, as well as abroad, that beneficent institution, the co-operative store? In England, it has been found that these stores can be safely put in operation in such a manner that the co-operators not only get their goods twenty or thirty per cent. cheaper than in the ordinary shops, but that there is even left a margin of profit. Some find it difficult to believe this, but there is no doubt about the fact. On the surface it would seem that any factor buying to sell, and especially under the spur of competition, must be able to deal with the public at least as favorably as any co-operative store; but it does not prove to be so. In the first place, the co-operative store buys the best, in large quantities, having an assured capital, and not having to pay any margin of assurance for possible default of its own, or for the possible default of other ordinary buyers. This is obviously a very important point. In the second place, the co-operative store sells for cash to assured customers, and so does not have to charge them a margin to cover the default of a certain percentage of customers who fail to pay. Thus, sales and payments are doubly guaranteed in advance, and the most dangerous elements of uncertainty that attach to ordinary business are stricken out altogether. The co-operative store is in fact, as it has lately been well defined to be, simply "a ready-money shop, carried on by a joint stock company, and dealing with an assured and adequate clientèle." There is no interest of money to pay, no credit, and no bad debts. It is the large-sale and small-profit principle wedded to the ready-money principle. The two together quite suffice to undersell any dealer operating outside of either or both.

Of course, the regular retail tradesmen will never like co-operative stores, and will find plenty of hard things to say against them. Yet if their estabhishment is for the good of the community at large, and if there is nothing intrinsically wrong about them, there is good reason for their existence. The individual grocer or butcher may suffer, but society will be more and more the gainer. Besides, it is doubtful, after all, whether such stores, in moderate numbers, may not really be a good, rather than an evil, to the retail dealers themselves. For those who would seek the benefit of their advantages would presumably be from the classes who find it hard or impossible to make both ends meet in the ordinary way; and it is by these classes that the bad debts, which constitute so much of the loss of the retail trader, are necessarily heaped up. If people who are habitually behind-hand with the butcher and grocer and coal merchant, were able, by buying at co-operative stores, to keep even and pay their way, a benefit would plainly accrue to everybody concerned. It may be that New-York is not yet ready for this kind of thing, that life is too hurried here, and society, so to speak, too little segregrated, to favor the kind of combination required by the co-operation suggested; it is, however, not too soon to take the idea into consideration, to measure its practicability, and reckon up its advantages and drawbacks. Probably, as is usually the case in adopting plans that have been tried elsewhere, some modification may be found to be best suited to the locality and to the habits and tastes of the people. In essence, nevertheless, the co-operative principle being unquestionably business-like and sound, we may be sure that Americans will not be long in at least trying some experiments with it.

House-to-House Beggars.

At this season of the year, most of our well-to-do citizens give freely to all who call upon them for charity. There are also numerous private clubs, composed of ladies and gentlemen, from whose funds a certain amount of money is set apart each month to be disbursed in relieving distress. Hundreds of worthy families, reduced to penury through the continued sickness of the providers, are at present wholly maintained by these clubs. A great deal of good is done in this way, unknown to the world. It is the misfortune of the disbursers, however, to be frequently misled by the plausible stories of those to whom they extend their bounty. Indeed, to such an extent is deception practiced upon them, that it is safe to say fully half their charity is dispensed to unworthy objects. Persons who make a trade of begging flock into the City as soon as cold weather prevents them from journeying through the country, sleeping in open fields, and collecting whatever they can get along the route from one town to another. During the heat of Summer they have ample leisure to concoct their plans for the Winter campaign, and to rehearse the parts they are to play until they succeed in attaining the requisite degree of perfection. This year we have already had frequent evidences that they have made preparation to operate on a more extensive scale than they have hitherto attempted. Some men of ability as organizers are evidently engaged in the work.

As nearly as can be learned, this appears to be the programme of action: The City has been divided into districts, and the benevolently-disposed in each carefully noted down. The before-mentioned professional beggars, or professional swindlers, as they should properly be called, are told off in gangs to the districts, which they work with unflagging energy from one week's end to another. The gangs are usually composed of an equal number of men and women, and the members labor singly, each one having a history of agonizing suffering to relate. The men, in most cases, declare that they have wives and young children depending upon them for support; but owing to a variety of affecting circumstances, they have not been able to obtain the means to provide for them even the commonest necessaries of life. Sometimes one of these fellows, with face whitened for the occasion, tells a pitiable tale about a wife's illness of small-pox, and starving children at home. The women have a still better chance to deceive. They tell of husbands in the last stages of consumption, husbands suffering from compound fractures and all manner of injuries, and of little ones just deprived of their fathers by death. Except in very rare instances their demands for assistance are complied with, and they go away to consort and make merry with their companions, who in a day or two afterward go over the same ground. When a gang has finished a district it is transferred to another, and so on until it is time to return and begin anew. The President of the Philokalia Club, who has been acting almoner for some time past, has paid a good deal of attention to this subject, and has made many discoveries of a nature that would be interesting to charitable clubs in general. Among others he relates the story of a man who represented himself as a professor of languages, and twice, within a short period, called upon him—without doubt, the last time, by mistake—for means to proceed by railroad to one of the towns on the Hudson River. His narrative of a journey through New-Jersey on foot was precisely the same on both occasions, and his admirable delivery and strict adherence to the text favored the presumption that he had been making a liberal use of it.

Now, considering these facts, it will scarcely be necessary to occupy further space in proving to our readers—whose benevolence has been so often manifested at the instance of appeals through these columns—that they ought to exercise the greatest care in relieving the imaginary sufferings of street mendicants.

An Imperial Marriage.

The Orient is becoming modernized apace, and he would be a bold man who ventured to fix a period which should elapse before railways and telegraphs and French cookery and American drinks are as familiar at Pekin and Yeddo as at New-York. The time may come when the Emperor of China and the Tycoon will saunter into a New-York ball-room in "swallow-tails" and "white chokers," or puff their cigars on the piazza of the club-house, while witnessing a race for the "Westchester Cup" at Jerome Park. In the meantime, the tide of progress in those wonderful old lands of the East is occasionally retarded by certain waves of retrogression, which are hardly less interesting in their way than the advance they interrupt.

Our last advices from China teem with accounts of a "society" event of absorbing moment, even although it is suggestive of the barbarism of the past rather than of the culture of the future. The youthful Brother of the Sun and Moon has been getting married; and all the gossips and tea-drinkers of Pekin and Canton, in fact all Celestial society, have been stirred thereby to its depths. His Majesty is but fifteen, and in our view had time enough before him. Yet he has not only gone through the nuptial ceremony, but, as some of our Western humorists would have it, he has been getting "very much married." In point of fact, he has been wedded to five different women—one Empress and four wives. The magnitude of the Imperial achievement is increased when we know that, in the selection of his partners for life, the Emperor had no choice. The task of selection was kindly taken off his hands by the two most august ladies of his realm. These are the "Eastern Empress," the wife of the late Emperor, and the "Western Empress," so styled in virtue of her having been the mother of his heir.

It appears that, when a lady becomes the wife of a Chinese Emperor, her family never set eyes on her again. She ascends into the clouds almost as literally as did the Bayadere who became the spouse of Bramah. Hence, the honor of the Imperial alliance is not coveted, but rather the reverse, by the great Chinese families; and, by consequence, a little gentle coercion becomes necessary. Thus, if the charms of any special young beauty are noised abroad, a vermilion edict commands her appearance at the Palace. In the case before us, seven hundred lovely girls were thus brought together. Their attractions were carefully inspected by the two Empresses, who, after deep consideration, told off the fifty most approved and let the rest go. The fifty were then examined with still greater care, and, by a similar process, reduced to thirty. A like elimination brought the number, by successive stages, to twenty, ten, and finally five; and from these the Pearl of Love and Queen of Beauty, the future Empress, was solemnly picked out.

There are some curious incidents about these Celestial nuptials that deserve notice, if only for the sake of contrast with the doings of the civilized West. Just as in Australia the stone grows outside the cherry, and the thermometer surges up to 100° at Christmas, so does this gorgeous ceremonial at Pekin differ diametrically from any like proceeding in Christendom. As regards polygamy, perhaps the less said the better; we have not entirely got rid of that yet; but it is interesting to know that the Chinese arbiter of the fate of millions never saw either of his brides before the day of marriage. He fancied he saw one—and she was humpbacked—in a dream. By some strange chance a girl so afflicted—but otherwise of transcendent loveliness—was among the seven hundred. The Empresses knew of his Majesty's dream, and fixed on this girl for one of the wives: but the poor creature was killed by the Court surgeons who undertook, by some heroic process, to cure her deformity. Another peculiar feature of the business—a still further reversal of the Occidental process—lies in the fact that, as none can approach the Emperor, save in an attitude of prostration, all these brides must have first drawn near their lord, wriggling upon their faces. Perhaps, however, the previous procession with its white horses, caparisoned with gold, its silken canopies incrusted with rare gems, its bridal chair of purest ivory, and its vast train of splendid Princes and Mandarins, may have been some consolation. The world will be amused to read how this gorgeous show, strictly forbidden to the profane eyes of the outside barbarian, was witnessed by a correspondent of the London *Daily News*, who peered through a hole in a dirty little opium shop, where he had managed to hide himself, and has sent home a full description to his journal. It was a grave breach of etiquette, certainly, on the part of the daring letter-writer, but we do not doubt he had vainly tried to "interview" all the official magnates before venturing on such a step, and we must remember that for these Celestial nuptials there are "no cards."

A Model Breach of Promise Suit.

It may safely be taken for granted that the woman who brings a breach of promise suit, where the only actual wrong inflicted is a refusal to marry, is a lucky escape at almost any cost for the man who refuses. The wounded affections that can be healed by a salve of dollars are not usually of a very sincere or tender sort. Of course, in many cases it happens that a woman's happiness and reputation, and what are called her chances of settlement in life, may be gravely compromised by a refusal to fulfill a protracted engagement. The wanton author of such an outrage one could willingly see punished with all possible severity. But it is just those cases where the hurt is deepest that the benevolent provision of the law fails to meet, wherein the relief to be afforded by a breach of promise suit is never sought.

It might be better for all interests, if matrimonial engagements once made could be enforced. Then young people would be more cautious about entering into rash contracts in the most momentous concern of life. As it is, they have no such restraint, and so it is the commonest thing in the world for young, and sometimes old, simpletons to rush into an engagement before they have made their minds up that they want to marry, generally before they know that they have minds to make up. The natural result of this precipitation is change, blighted hearts, and that great Anglo-Saxon institution, the breach of promise suit, in all its glory. The male simpleton finds out suddenly that he has ceased to love, or never did love, the object of his affections, and he mentions as much to the object. What is she to do? If she be a sensible woman, she will be glad that the discovery was made before, and not after, marriage; if she be a sensitive one, she will try to forget a man who avows he does not care for her. In any event, she will shrink from parading her griefs. But if, on the other hand, she only looks on marriage as a means of bettering her position, and has no sensibilities at all; and if, above all, the ex-adorer has money, she betakes herself at once to the remedy which the law allows.

This was the course adopted by a young lady of Indiana with very encouraging success. Her young man she had known from childhood, and, in the romantic language of the Indianapolis paper, which makes itself the chronicle of her woes and her vengeance, "the friendship thus existing between them ripened into a warmer affection, which was mutually confessed, and an engagement of marriage made in the Fall of 1871." This engagement followed the course of other engagements. The young man was so jealous as to call imperatively for some mention of the green-eyed monster, which the Indianapolis paper accordingly says, with some slight approach to vagueness, "preyed upon his senses;" the young woman, "a vivacious-looking little brunette," was inclined to have her own way. There were quarrels and reconciliations, but in this instance, unhappily, "*amantium ire*" were not "*amoris integratio*." This young man changed his mind and said so; whereupon "the surprise of the young woman," we are told, "was natural, but it finally gave way to a proud indignation, and she gave him his release."

This was in June. On the 1st of October this heartless deceiver basely married another girl. Such black ingratitude, of course, was not to be endured, and, "stung to the quick by this culminating act of disregard," our Western Ariadne gathered up her love-letters and sued her cruel Theseus, fixing $10,000 as the price of "her womanly pride and lacerated heart." The jury valued them at $9,500, which seems to have been rating them rather high. As it is just one-half the defendant's property, and as her costs and lawyer's fees will probably consume the other half, it must be admitted that "the vivacious-looking brunette," who carried "the sympathies of a majority of the spectators," has rather the best of the battle.

But could there be a better illustration of the absurdities and frequent injustice of suits of this nature? Here is a young man who engages himself to a girl, becomes dissatisfied with her conduct, and at last, by dint of constant quarreling, finds his affection worn out. He tells her so, and asks for his release, which she gives him, as an honest girl ought. And then, because four months after he sees fit to marry somebody else, the girl who has released him marches up, presents a process at his head, and coolly strips him of his fortune, while the sympathizing bystanders applaud. There is no thought, apparently, for the other woman concerned in the affair, the actual wife, who is thus put in danger of want, perhaps, to gratify a rival's vanity. There is no chance given to the poor wretch to hesitate between his money and his happiness by marrying the woman he has ceased to love. In all respects this is certainly a model breach of promise suit, of a sort that we trust to see long confined to the latitude of Indiana.

The truth is that, however excellent in intention, this form of action is little more than an instrument for extorting money. It is not a pleasant spectacle in itself, it is certainly demoralizing in its influences—the natural and revolting pendant to the abuses of the Divorce Court.

A Spectral Small Boy.

That the small boy is a burden far more oppressive to the quietly-disposed public than any quantity of Scriptural grasshoppers possibly could be is a proposition that few will have the ill-breeding to dispute. Still, Nature has heretofore placed limits to the small boy's destructive career. He is either drowned by boating on Sunday, or dies in consequence of an abnormal fondness for study and the Sunday-school, or else he sheds his boyhood with his jacket and knickerbockers, and becomes that lesser evil, a noisy or even a humorous young man. Such, until lately, has been the uniform course of Nature so far as the small boy is concerned, but it is with pain that we are compelled to admit that Nature has now capriciously departed from her immemorial custom. Formerly it was safe to consider that the drowned or otherwise eliminated small boy had ceased from troubling humanity, and had forever rested from his undesirable labor. Alas! the citizens of the quiet New-England village of Newburyport know only too well that death is no longer a barrier to the small boy's power to plague, or to his ability to avenge his fancied wrongs.

In proof whereof, it is only necessary to repeat the story of the spectral small boy of Newburyport. The ancient school-house of that village, where scores of youthful Yankees have struggled with the spelling-book, and been grounded in grammar by the aid of the teacher's angular and convincing ruler, is now haunted by a supernatural small boy, who flattens his ghostly nose at available windows and thrusts his spectral head through vacant stove-pipe holes. The school-mistress, her curls trembling with righteous wrath, and her ruler ready to reprove the trespasser, has pursued him in vain. Just as her hand has descended to clutch his jacket-collar he has suddenly vanished, and left his bewildered pursuer with her weapon uselessly poised or descending objectless through the unresisting air. When windows have been darkened, and stove-pipe holes closed, he has still lurked in the passage-ways, and amused himself in mysterious diversions with a particular noisy hammer in the school-house garret. The prosaic Selectmen of Newburyport sneered at the theory that this apparition was that of a juvenile ghost. None but a flesh and blood small boy, perverse in his instincts and void of all understanding of the catechism, could, in their opinion, peer in at windows, or beat demoniacal tattoos with invisible hammers. They therefore arrested a casual small boy, and ordered him to confess that he was the so-called supernatural culprit, under pain of prolonged imprisonment. With the perversity of his kind this small boy immediately made the desired confession, but as the ghostly Paul Pry of the school-house continued his unwelcome visits, even while the Selectmen were hurling texts from the comminatory Psalms at their youthful prisoner, the confession of the latter was credited by no one, and the supernatural character of the school-house ghost remained unimpeached.

In the novel of *Henry Esmond*, Mr. Thomas Tusher is represented as remarking, as to his father's house, that "it was endeared to him by many precious recollections." "Esmond remembered," sarcastically adds the author, "how Tom's father used to flog him there." Similarly, we may imagine, that the Newburyport schoolhouse is endeared to its spectral visitor, by the precious recollection of the floggings which he there underwent during his earthly boyhood. If his course is to be taken as a precedent by other departed small boys, there will be an immediate end to the common-school system, which is the boast of this country. Our school-houses will swarm with immature ghosts revisiting the glimpses of the rod, and no teacher can be procured who will undertake to keep his living scholars in order, and at the same time pursue ghostly small boys with unavailing clubs. Even if the Newburyport ghost is not the forerunner of so extensive an evil, he is a proof that the small boy does not necessarily become innocuous at the touch of death. Terrible as the truth may be, we are now compelled to believe that he can make the silent tomb riotous with the drums and whistles of living boyhood, and that, set free from all fear of rod or ruler, he can make the school-house the perpetual scene of a ceaseless witches' sabbath.

A Battle with Indians in Arizona.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11.—Advices from Arizona to Jan. 4 say: "Gen. Crook this morning received a dispatch from Major Brown reporting that his command *fought* the Apache Indians, killing fifty-seven and capturing twenty. The fight occurred at the national fortifications on Salt River, thirty miles above Fort McDowell, and lasted five hours."

SUMMARY OF ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Week at the City Theatres.

Mr. Brougham's melodrama styled "Life in Every Court" is the only new piece announced this week at the City theatres. Its quality has been sufficiently discussed by us before.... The opening of Mr. Feehter's new house is looked forward to by theatre-goers as the novelty of the future. That event has been so long delayed that the mention of it suggests the Greek Kalends, but we suppose it will really come to pass by Easter, if not before.... Mr. Daly has done wonders in making the ci devant Globe, now New Fifth-avenue Theatre, pretty and habitable. The house will open on Tuesday, Jan. 21, and the first play done will be "Ahxe".... It appears that the theatrical managers have lately had a meeting wherein, among other weighty resolutions, they determined materially to diminish for the future their manners of drawing public attention to their wares. They hope to find their profit in the change, and perhaps they will. The staring posters were too often and disfigurements to the streets, and few will regret their absence. As regards advertising, the journals whose circulation and influence render them valuable mediums for the theatres, have abundant demands for their space, and can more peculiarly otherwise use, than the theatres can dream of. Far more attention, relatively speaking, has been given to the local stage by the leading New-York Press, during the past few years, than by the similar journals of any other metropolis in the world; and the prosperity of the theatres has been, in a great measure, the fruit of that attention. Our prominent dailies are certainly in a better position now than ever before to dispense with any special class of advertising; but whether the play-houses themselves are strong enough, metaphorically, to kick over the ladder they have risen by, remains to be seen.... Mr. Booth continues to play "Richard" this week at his own house. Mr. Sothern "Brother Sam" at Wallack's, and Mr. Daly "Round the Clock" at the Grand Opera-house.... As the Olympic, a new burlesque and variety entertainment, called the "The Alhambra," is to be done to-morrow and succeeding evenings.... At Wood's Museum, to-morrow, Miss Marietta Ravel will commence an engagement.

Domestic Notes.

A Patti-Mario concert will take place Tuesday in Washington, and next Thursday the company will doubtless reach this City. Most of the members of the troupe were injured by the railroad accident which occurred on Jan. 2, near Atlanta, but a considerable loss on wrecked baggage was sustained.... Miss. Pauline Lucca and Mr. Maretzek's artists, were at the Boston Theatre last week. Mme. Lucca effected her début in "La Favorita" on Wednesday, and the critic of the Boston *Advertiser* tells the story of her triumph in the following words: "A great artistic success was won by Mme. Lucca last evening, an audience comparatively impassive at the rising of the curtain being wrought up to intense enthusiasm at the close of the performance, and making hasty amends for its early lack of warmth by the fervor with which it paid tribute to the genius of the artist at the end. The curiosity to hear the celebrated prima donna attracted a large audience, the house being filled in every part even to overflowing, and the general prevalence of opera toilettes giving a brilliant appearance to the auditorium, that in itself added not a little to the effect".... Rubinstein concerts are to occur in Philadelphia on Tuesday and Wednesday.... Miss Madison commences an engagement at the Walnut-street Theatre on Monday.... Miss Agnes Ethel played part of last week in Buffalo.... The St. James Theatre, in Boston, is to be transformed into stores.... Miss Leclercq was at the Globe Theatre, in Boston, last week.... Mr. Edwin Adams is acting throughout Minstrax.... The intended marriage, in public, of two members of an itinerant "Black Crook Company," occurred in Quincy, Ill., on Dec. 31, and is described as follows by the *Whig*: "At the close of the performance the curtain was rung up, for the presentation of a tableaux 'seldom witnessed on any stage.' This was nothing less than the wedding ceremony of the talented pantomimist Tenny America and Mlle. Morfis, as previously announced. The bride, dressed in a simple dark costume, stood in front of the stage, with the bridegroom by her side, in plain dress suit, and both facing the genial Judge Mitchell, of this city. In the rear of the stage was displayed the famous transformation scene, with all the artists in position and in costume. After a brief address to the candidates for matrimonial honors, Judge Mitchell performed the ceremony, and notwithstanding the novelty of the situation, everything passed off in a most satisfactory manner. The audience appeared to enjoy the affair thoroughly, and heartily applauded both bride and groom".... Miss Charlotte Cushman lately acted in Chicago, in the farce of "Simpson and Company".... Mme. Janauschek was last week at the National Theatre in Washington, and she will be followed there, this week, by the Aimée opera bouffe troupe.... Mr. Halpin, a young actor, died on Jan. 4 from the effect, it is believed, of injuries received during a performance with "Buffalo Bill's" party at Pike's Opera-house.... It is expected that Mme. Fabbri and Mme. States will be heard in Italian opera in San Francisco.... Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau acted last week in Providence.... The newly-formed English opera troupe commenced their labors in Albany on Monday.... Miss Maggie Mitchell was last week at De Bar's Opera-house in St. Louis.... Mrs. D. P. Bowers was at the St. Louis Olympic.... The Grenadier Guards' band have sent to Mr. P. S. Gilmore a dinner service of plate, and a set of jewelry.... The Fifth-avenue Opera-House company appeared Tuesday in Auburn, Wednesday in Rochester, and Thursday in Syracuse.... A German theatre is to be built by the Cincinnati Turners.... Mr. Dominick Murray was last week in Cleveland.... The Baltimore *Gazette* says: "It will doubtless be highly gratifying to the thousands who have learned to look upon Joe Jefferson as a personal friend, and to regard the great comedian with affection, to know that he has completely recovered his sight, with the loss of which he was so seriously threatened in June last, and for which he suffered a most delicate and painful operation at the hands of Dr. George Reuling, the eminent oculist of this city. Mr. Jefferson states that he not only experiences now no trace of his former disease, but that he can read easily the print with his operated eye, and does not suffer from undue strong lights. He has been under Dr. Reuling's treatment during the entire time, and expresses a high appreciation of the skill and success with which the operation was performed. He will leave Baltimore in a day or two, to meet engagements in Richmond, Charleston, and Savannah".... Mr. and Mrs. Boucicault were, last week, at Ford's Grand Opera-house, in Baltimore.... Mr. Lawrence Barrett was, last week, at the New-Orleans Varieties.... The performance given at the Philadelphia Academy of Music yesterday week, in aid of the widow and children of the late Mr. Craig, procured a profit of $1,909.... The bale of cotton given, months ago, to Miss Lydia Thompson was sold at auction for the benefit of the poor of St. Louis, and brought $600.

Foreign Gossip.

M. Capoul has suspended his career as a singer of Italian opera in Italy, and has withdrawn from the Italiens Theatre in Paris.... Signor Brignoli has canceled his engagement for La Scala, in Milan.... The London Times of Dec. 24 says that the "Teatro Massimo," as San Carlo is called by the Neapolitans, opened wide its doors a few days previous for a crowded audience. There was a rush to hear "Don Carlos." Verdi, too, was there to superintend the performance, and as he had been unremitting in his exertions for a month or more, everything went off in a most satisfactory manner. The performers did their very best, and were greatly applauded, all but one unfortunate, whose voice was not equal to the "Massimo," and the popular maestro was loaded with honors. Thirty times he was called for by an audience enthusiastic almost to madness, and on his return to his hotel crowds accompanied him, while the road was in a blaze of light.... Wagner is reported to have forbidden the performance of "Tristan et Yseult" at the grand theatre of Berlin. He assigns as a reason for this arbitrary proceeding, that the city does not possess a conductor able enough to bring out so elaborate a work.... M. Alexandre Dumas has received from M. Steinitz, theatrical agent at Berlin, an offer of $3,000 for the right of having his next piece, "La Femme de Claude," represented in the Prussian capital. The offer was declined.

[illegible] being large enough. Regnier, ex-Associate of the Théâtre-Français, has left for Brussels, where he was about to give readings similar to those which were so much applauded at [illegible] last year.....Letters from Milan describe [illegible] contention going on between the directors [illegible] and the Barcelona Opera-house, re[illegible] Señor Aramburo, the new tenor, who [illegible] such a sensation at the new Verme [illegible] lately. The Scala Impresario offers to [pay the] Spanish manager any damages to give up the singer, but the latter has not given way, [illegible] on Signor Aramburo fulfilling his contract.....It is intended to build a new theatre [illegible]. The old one has been sold for 250,000 francs. The ground for the new one has been [illegible] gratis, and it is proposed to raise the necessary building capital of 150,000 francs in shares.....M. Offenbach has, it is said, bought the Théâtre de la Gaîté for [illegible] francs. It will reopen under his management as a Théâtre Lyrique.....One of the least [illegible] works of Mozart, the comic opera of "[illegible] and Constance," has just been re[illegible] the Berlin Opera-house with great success. The principal parts, which require much [illegible] talent, were well sung by Mlle. Grossi, [illegible]; MM. Scott, tenor; and Woworsky, [illegible]. The second volume of the *Memoirs of* [illegible], edited by his widow, has just appeared at Leipzig. This work, which is now [illegible], is full of interesting information [illegible] the musical events of the last half century. Moscheles kept up to the day of his [death—two] years ago—a diary in which he [illegible] recorded all his experiences, and [his] constant intercourse with such men [as] Beethoven, Weber, Mendelssohn, and [illegible] enabled him to collect a [illegible] of facts and anecdotes which throw [illegible] valuable light on recent musical history. [The] greater part of this diary was written in [illegible], where Moscheles settled in 1826; and [he describes], in a vivid and attractive style, the [illegible] incidents of his career in England as [illegible] of the Philharmonic Concerts, and the [illegible] interested the musical public [at] that time, such as the great Handel [illegible] of 1834 in Westminster Abbey.....The [illegible] correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* [illegible]: "That indiscreet and prophetic journal, the *Figaro*, treats us this morning to the [illegible] representation of M. Victorien Sardou's new comedy, entitled 'Oncle Sam,' (of the *United States*,) performed on the 19th of January, 1874. The Americans are already grumbling that M. Sardou has not called his play 'Uncle Sam,' but they will probably grumble more over the piece itself than the title. The first scene is laid on board a steamer plying between Chicago and New-York. Among the passengers are *Samuel Tapplebot* and his niece *Sarah*. *Sam*, we are told, is the living personification of an active, rough, free American, with more faults than virtues, who commenced life at twelve years of age by selling lucifer matches, afterward made blacking, and finally realized a huge fortune in the guano trade. His niece is meant to represent the female type of Young America, with all its 'caustic asperities.' The *Marquis Robert de Rochemaure* is also on board, with all his French manners and prejudices; there is also *Mme. Bellamy*, a middle-aged Frenchwoman, very charming, and full of paradoxes; *Mr.* [illegible], a journalist of the [illegible] school, &c., &c. According to *Figaro*, 'poor *Jonathan* is [illegible] lashed in the first act with the same vigor and cruel truth exhibited in "Rabagas."' The *Marquis de Rochemaure* falls in love with *Sarah*, and *Elliott*, formerly the husband of *Tapplebot's* daughter, *Grace*, but who is divorced, meets that lady with her new lord, named *Finsbury*. When these parties come together *Elliott* exclaims, "*Grace!*" and *Mistress Finsbury*, taking her husband by the hand, [illegible]: "*Mr. Finsbury*, I present you *Mr. Elliott*, [my first] husband; *Mr. Elliott, Nathaniel Finsbury*, [my present] husband." A general flirtation takes [place]. *Robert*, with the fire, gallantry, and disinterestedness of his countrymen, courts *Sarah* [with] what the writer calls "juvenile ardor." [*Sarah*] finds out that *Robert's* intentions are not [illegible] and flies, and the *Marquis* is threatened with an action for breach of promise. At [this] critical juncture *Fairfax*, another admirer [of] *Tapplebot's* niece, attacks *Robert* with his [illegible]. *Miss Sarah* throws herself like a [illegible] between the two gentlemen, and the [illegible], overpowered by this proof of affection, demands the young lady's hand from *Uncle Sam*, and obtains it. The curtain fell upon [the] following phrase uttered by *Robert de Rochemaure*: '*Allons, il faut bon de voyager à l'étranger, cela apprend à aimer la France.*'"

ROME.

Protestant Propagandism in the Eternal City.

Correspondence (Dec. 18) of the London Times.

This is the age and city of striking contrasts and of strange conversions, when men and things are turned to uses none could ever have anticipated for them. One who had long been classed among the most eloquent and fervent supporters of the Church of the Popes was lately heard to lecture, in a Roman theatre, against dogmas and doctrines dearest to the Vatican. "The meeting of Italian Ministers and Deputies," a Roman paper lately announced, "called to deliberate concerning the suppression of the religious orders, was held in the hall in which the Tribunal of the Inquisition was wont to assemble—in that very hall in which the sentence against Galileo was read. Strange vicissitudes of the times!" Passing strange, indeed! If defunct Popes and Inquisitors could rise from their graves and see Rome as it is they would be at a loss for excommunications and instruments of torture sufficient to meet the occasion, and would sink back into the sepulchre with bitter wailings at the sights they beheld. Even those who share not the convictions of the Romanists cannot but be startled at recent intrusions; while pious Papists must marvel that heaven should tolerate all it here looks down upon and not send fire and brimstone to avenge the profanation of the Pontifical city. There must be a peculiarly pungent pleasure in propagating heretical doctrines in Rome without hindrance or peril, since otherwise it would be difficult to account for the presence here of so large a number of unorthodox preachers and teachers. The existence of that feeling is clearly to be traced in the writings of these persons. In one of the printed circulars or letters which they actively distribute the following passage occurs:

"A few nights ago I went to the printing-office and took hold of the crank that turns the large wheel of the press and helped to print the last form of the New Testament. As I was thus throwing off the last of these 'leaves of the Tree of Life for the healing of nations,' and knew that this work was being done within but a few steps of St. Peter's, the Vatican, and Inquisition, my soul could only say," &c.

This carrying of the war into the enemy's camp must appeal to the imagination with a special charm for such a swarm of Protestant propagandists and instructors to have settled upon Rome, which, after all, is not more in need of their services than a great many other cities. In [illegible] the ignorant, in reclaiming the idle and vicious, and in spreading the doctrine of Christ as it is believed and preached in their [illegible], most of these worthy zealots might have found ample employment in their own [illegible], but an irresistible fascination has drawn them to Rome to beard in his cage the crippled [illegible] whom they designate in their writings as the "Man of Sin." And so we have had the "Vatican Bishop," a school and preaching-place in the Borgo Vecchio, close to St. Peter's, and whence the psalm-singing might be heard, one of the missionaries exultingly declares, "in the very chambers of the Pope and Cardinals." Evangelical schools for the people are a favorite means resorted to by the Propagandists. In the case of Mr. Van Meter, [illegible] you know, have lately had a check, in [consequence] of his non-compliance with the [illegible] education in this country. So [far as] the law applies to both alike, Mr. Van [Meter] is said to have done a great deal of good in New-York by reclaiming street children, and whoever has looked into a recently published and very interesting work on *The Dangerous Classes of New-York* will feel convinced that he has a fair field for his philanthropic and pious [illegible], he might there have continued [illegible] greater prospect of success than in a [foreign] country, of whose language and laws he is ignorant. It is due to that ignorance that his first attempts here have broken down, and it is feared that the enforcement of the law to which the authorities have been compelled may also have to be extended to other schools previously existing, but which were carried on more quietly and unobtrusively, and have not hitherto been meddled with. By the Italian law, unnaturalized foreigners are not allowed to open schools or to teach in them. As regards the patrons, or persons who established the schools, this difficulty may be got over by associating an Italian in the business, but certificated Italian teachers are by no means numerous or easy to find. A letter written on behalf of Mr. Van Meter to the *Roman Times* declares his conviction that it is not from any hostility to himself or his plans on the part of the Italian Government, that his schools were closed. The truth is, that he was misinformed, believed that his action here was as free, in all respects as in New-York, and thus was led unwittingly to transgress the laws. I hear that one of his schools is likely soon to be reopened, and this most certainly the Government will not oppose when the legal conditions are complied with.

Awkward Blunder of a New-York Clergyman.

From the Providence Journal, Jan. 6.

The almost criminal blunder of a New-York clergyman brought a youthful pair into an embarrassing predicament, in this city, a few days ago. He came here, and without consulting the law governing such solemn engagements, proceeded to perform the ceremony that purported to unite the man and woman in the bonds of matrimony. After the lapse of a little time the deluded couple awoke to the consciousness that they were not legally man and wife, the clergyman, who alone officiated, not being domiciled in this State. A visit to the clergyman in New-York, and a repetition of the ceremony there, relieved the dilemma; but suppose either party in the meantime had repented [of] the union, would not a serious responsibility [rest] upon the negligent clergyman?

TUTWHILER'S DRIVE.

Only the other day I heard of a gentleman, somewhat distinguished in the field of letters, whose native simplicity shrinks from the intrusive presence of the locomotive, and avoids travel by rail as a desecration of the public highways. He journeys, as his fathers journeyed, afoot, on horseback, or by stage, and when he cannot journey thus he stays at home. It will please him well to know that there is a region, even within our own latitudes and longitudes, and between our own oceans, where the iron-horse is unknown, where no ways have been leveled for his coming, and where no native forests have been laid low as a holocaust to flame in his fiery furnaces.

Only a short while since the overland stage went tooting its jovial horn, gladdening all the wayside, from the Missouri River to the Sacramento. There the stage-driver was in his glory, and for long weeks whirled his mails and passengers through alkali dust, a full hand deep, and livened the tedium of desert and mountain travel so perfectly, that neither beans, bacon grease, nor alkali dust could impair their digestion. Then came railway engineers and giant powder, and ten thousand Chinamen from the West, and ten thousand Irishmen from the East, leveled the mountains and elevated the plains, and started on his travels the iron horse, whose fiery nostrils sent the buffaloes to the southward—when the South Pacific line will soon drive them northward again—and left the gallant stage-driver standing by the wayside, cracking his whip in empty air, and waiting—too proud to beg—to be a brakeman, and unfitted by life-habit for other work. Jehu's occupation was gone.

But the railroad called forth other lines of travel. Stages commenced to run through Utah, Montana, and Idaho. Already has Utah commenced to build her ways of iron; so has Colorado, and the Northern Pacific promises to cut defiles through Montana, but the regions of Idaho are yet the home of the primitive habits of civilization, and the stage-driver is king of the roads. All the way from the Columbia River to the Great Salt Lake in Utah—or to where the Central Pacific Railroad intervenes—the stage-whip and the stage-horn and the stage-driver's wild halloo make music for the wayside, scare the sage-hen from her hiding places on the sage-brush plain, and wake the echoes of the circling mountains whose sides are alternately of green sward, save where volcanic masses are upheaved in air, or, later, are clad in the russet hues of Summer and Autumn, or robed in the virgin snow of Winter. That is a region a poet might sing of to advantage as a change from the sierras of the West or the tamer romances of the East. He might even leave his "Isles of the Amazon" (smothered almost with their fragrance and foliage) to fish for speckled trout in its few limpid streams, hunt for sage-hens or antelope on its arid wastes, or for precious stores of gems and treasure of gold and silver in the haunted cliffs and the mountain ranges, where they lie hid, and from whence they lure the confiding prospector to essay their discovery and hold him there, a toiler, bound by as stout a spell as held Rip Van Winkle, or that bound the Seven Sleepers, or that ever tied up a luckless wight in the shadows of the Hartz Mountains. They toil and delve and hope, and pray, but they never leave, and the jewels and gold and silver and platinum hide in clefts and ravines, or slumber in beds of ancient rivers, or are hugged tightly in the matrix of the quartz, where the gleams of the pure crystals are slily looking out of the true fissure viens. But the prospectors shall never profitably find them until the iron-horse comes tearing through the wastes, dragging in his train pick and shovel, and giant powder and great machinery, and furnishes all that science knows to tame the rebellious ores and furnish cheaper grub and cheaper labor to make the mountains disgorge their richness. The locomotive is a terrible disorganizer of spells and witchcraft, you see. But your poet can also sing songs gathered from along the verdant meadows that sit upon the river banks and steal a march upon the deserts, and furnish sites for fields and orchards and homes, when the wilderness has been made to bloom, because the settlers' wives and daughters plant beds of flowers, and have roses to give away to stage-drivers. Indeed that country is a very paradise for those sons of Jehu; and they drive through daily as jollily as if each of them was a Dan Phoebus cracking his whip from the chariot of the sun. And it is a sight to see them when they whirl along in Summer—dust powdering the highways a hand deep, and rising in the air like a cloud, and filling the air the passengers breathe, so that they cannot see one another—a peck of dirt a day to each man, at least, and you know the average is said to be a peck of dirt in a life-time to most of us.

And so we went winding through Idaho last month. I speak of its dusty roads from Summer reminiscences, for I have traversed them when all men were dust with a vengeance, and when gin cock-tails were at a premium. Last month the roads of Idaho were frozen, and the falls of snow, though not abundant, cured the dust of its loose propensity, while it laid over the plain in a thin skim, and hovered in white patches on the side of the ranges that loomed around and frowned upon us.

We had left the Columbia River far to the north, had from its south bank gone plodding up the sides of the Blue Mountains, whence we could look back over the lands of Umatilla and Walla Walla, and then our course had lain through the Grande Ronde and Powder River and Burnt River Valleys of Eastern Oregon, whose lands are many of them settled and cultivated, and made pleasant with homes, while around them are mountain walls, where placer and quartz mining is carried on, and will be more and more carried on in course of time. Then we staged through Burnt River Cañon, where many a savage slaughter was enacted in the past, and only ceased a few years since, when Gen. Crook hunted the hostile Snakes from their haunts on the Malheur, and persuaded them that peace and beef were preferable, if not as agreeable in some senses, to midnight murder.

There we found Snake River sullenly wending its way from the Plains, and preparing to enter the mountains, and our course lay across it, and then we were staging in Idaho. Along the river there is little to build houses on or to cultivate. With irrigation much might be done. We cross the Weser and the Payette, along whose banks are meadow-lands and fine farms, and through Boise City, the emporium of that interior region, and the Boise River, which furnishes the finest of all Idaho farming lands; and beyond there we turn eastward. Away from the banks of Snake River, the valleys known as Little and Big Camas Prairie—which latter abides by the Malade River. On the north are the precious Boise Mountains, whose mineral wealth will astonish the world in that "good time coming" which the spell-bound prospectors so long and so impatiently await.

As you pass along, if favored with a seat beside the driver, he will tell you the history of every family that is settled by the way. How many beaux the maidens of the desert have, and how many strikes have been made in the mines, and you can sup your fill of horrors while he points down this ravine or up that, or out upon some expanse of sage-brush plain, to indicate where, a score or so of years ago, some emigrant train was massacred, and women and children were tortured more fearfully than heart can bear to hear the tragic story told.

There were several of us together as fellow-passengers from Oregon. One, a venerable gentleman whose life's Autumn shows a pleasant countenance, framed with beard of silver and locks of snow, was representative and President of an enterprise whose intent is to get the iron horse careering from the Columbia River to the shores of Salt Lake, and bind the treasures of Idaho to the chariot-wheels of commerce. Perhaps some of us were office-seekers or Government messengers, and perhaps one was taking items, as he went prepared to write up what he saw. Somewhere, this side of Boise City, we closed accounts with our driver, and took on board another. Carefully he was helped aboard, and tenderly the reins were gathered up—six lines to curb the temper of a six-horse team—and they were placed in Tutwhiler's hand. Tutwhiler had evidently been imbibing, and some remonstrance was made against our being placed under his guardianship; but we were assured that he would be "all right so long as he could keep his seat," and there he sat, so what could be said. Whether he had imbibed the "mountain dew" or the valley mist, or had warped his consciousness by draughts of strychnine whisky straight, I cannot say, but Tutwhiler was decidedly "how-come-you-so," and how he came so only Tutwhiler should tell.

I sat beside him on the box, and my venerable friend was inside. Soon the fresh morning air revived Tutwhiler, and he spoke. Had he been sober he would have passed for a good representative of the stage in its palmy days. No doubt he had commenced his profession far eastward, and as the locomotive pushed westward it drove him before it, cracking his whip cleverly to keep away from the ringing of the bell. He dwelt in elysium awhile upon the overland route but the pick and the shovel paved the way, and the locomotive came, ringing its bell, to bid him still move West. It had finally taken the whole course, and left him only the chance to branch off into some Territory, to crack his whip and handle his lines in doubtful security, while his soul could ejaculate, "How long, O Lord, how long!" Poor Tutwhiler and his set—why does not some poet do him up in transcendent verse, and finish up the thought which finds a foundation in my prose!

"I say, Cap, who's 'at ole gent inside?" So spoke Tutwhiler.

"That is Col. Chapman—my friend," was the reply, uttered with pardonable pride.

"Who's Cul'n Chap'n?"

"He is President of the Columbia River and Salt Lake Railroad," said I.

"I say, Cap, dang ralerodes," said he; "they's fornist stage-drivers."

He fumbled around awhile, gathered the six lines carefully in one hand, realized a bottle with the other, and, ending it up with tender care, prospected deeply for the bottom. Then, reaching for the whip, he said:

"So he's a ralerode man, is 'e. Les' shake him up, Cap; kos ralerodes plays out stage-drivers, gol dang 'em;" and, circling the long, slim lash in air with a sweep that would have cleared a quarter of an acre's surface, he cracked the off leader with a lightning flash, and gave a simultaneous yell that sent every horse to the front like a whirlwind. We were just rising a summit, and the road circled downward for a mile, past red lava points and through defiles that seemed fearful as we hurried by; remonstrance was useless; and though I had to grieve as I heard the white hairs of my friend thunder inside against the roof of the stage, I could only hold on and keep silent.

The momentary fear died away, and the team slowed again to schedule time, and Tutwhiler drowsed off in semi-unconsciousness to again rouse himself, and ask: "I say, Cap., who's 'at ole gent inside?"

The information was respectfully furnished.

"Who the —— is Cul'n Cap'n, Cap.?"

It only needed the mention of the word railroad to rouse the Jehu within him, and, gathering the lines with a drunken self-possession that was inimitable, he would summon spirits from the hasty deep of that bottle, and, with a knowing leer, would come the inevitable proposition: "So he's a ralerode man, is 'e! Ralerodes is dead agin stage-drivers. S'pose we shake 'im up, Cap!" And with terrific yells and artistic whip-cracks the race would recommence—always just as some circling descent gave favorable invitation for the exercise of his devilish skill as a reinsman.

A few recurrences of this episode happened, and the bottle was still half full. Matching his deviltment with counter cunning, I drew the cork, for the dangerous thing was pointed my way, and then the inspiration was gone.

Again and again he would rouse to fumble the lines, mumble his query and reach for his bottle, but it gave no response, and finally settling down to an occasional spurt, "I say, Cap, les set 'im up; kos ralerodes is agin stage-drivers," he finished his drive.

I fully indorse the assurance given us: "Tutwhiler is all right as long as he can keep his seat." We all pronounce him a consummate reinsman.

Surely Idaho is a very paradise for those of the Emmersonian school who love the ancient order of things. Here is the land where the stage and the railroad meet on even terms, and the son of Jehu remains master of the field.

Verily, the things that are old are passing away, and the things that are new are possessing the earth. It is with a touch of sadness that I reflect upon my own hope for the successful enterprises that will surely banish from the highways the lumbering coach, the dust-disturbing team, and that must consign to oblivion such veterans of the stage, such artists of the legitimate drama of life, as my friend Tutwhiler.

"I say, Cap, les set im up; kos ralerodes is bound to play out stage-drivers." S. A. C.

An English "Helen Jewett" Case.

"On Dec. 25," says the London *Daily Telegraph*, "a most horrible murder was discovered at No. 12 Great Coram-street, Russell-square, the victim being a woman named Clara Bruton, who is represented as an actress, or a frequenter of one of the principal music halls. It appears that the deceased went out about 10 o'clock on Christmas Eve, having had occasion to borrow a shilling from a woman of the name of Alice Nelson, who lives on the ground floor. It would seem from her statement, when she returned, that she had met a German gentleman, who had bought her a quantity of oranges and nuts after they left the Alhambra, and these she gave to her landlady to take care of. She went upstairs with the gentleman—who, by the way, preceded her, as if he knew the way—to the second floor back room, and came down directly afterward with half a sovereign, from which the landlady, Mrs. Wright, took 9 shillings on account of rent, and returned one shilling to the deceased, who then went to the room of the girl Nelson, and told her of the affair. The deceased appeared as if she had been drinking a little, and chatted very freely till Nelson warned her not to leave a strange man upstairs, and she went away, but returned immediately down to the landlady, and wanted some bottled stout, which, however, it was too late to obtain. She again returned upstairs, and nothing further was heard of either of the parties till about 6½ yesterday (Christmas) morning, when the man was heard descending the stairs, and he walked leisurely along the passage, and slammed the street door after him. Mrs. Wright mentioned the circumstance to her husband, but no notice was taken of it nor did anything at all suspicious transpire until between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when the deceased not coming down the landlady went up to call her, but received no answer, and returned and prepared breakfast, which was taken up soon after. Not being able to make her hear, the landlady looked through the key-hole, and saw the clothes of the deceased lying on the floor. Upon bursting open the door a most ghastly and fearful sight presented itself. The dead body of the woman was lying in the bed, her throat being cut deeply under the ear, severing the jugular vein, and there was another deep gash a little lower down, extending to the upper part of the left breast, life being extinct. An alarm was raised, and John Hoyle, No. 114 E, at once sent for Dr. Murphy, of No. 43 Great Coram-street, and the circumstances of the discovery were then communicated to the Hunter-street Police Station, where Mr. Superintendent Thomson was on his afternoon visit, and he at once personally undertook the investigation of the case. The door had been locked on the outside, and the key taken away, but there were no marks of blood on the door or on the walls or bed as if blood had spurted from the wounds. The face of the victim was perfectly calm, but on the forehead there was the distinct print of a thumb, and a little lower down the palm of a hand in blood, as if after the first wound the poor creature had been held down by the left hand while the second wound was inflicted. The pillows and bolster were completely saturated with blood. A basin and can filled with water had not been touched, but in a second large can there was a mark of blood on the side, and evidence that the murderer had rinsed his hands in the water. In front of the wash-stand there were ten large drops of blood, and on the towel a mark as if a small pocket-knife had been wiped, and that was the only clue to the species of weapon used for the accomplishment of the deed. The suspicion is, therefore, that the murderer wiped his hands on his handkerchief. The room was usually lighted by a paraffin lamp, which the landlady lit at 8 o'clock, and an examination of it showed it to be rather more than half full, and turned down as if to extinguish it. There were two empty match-boxes on the table, one a tin one, used generally for carrying wax vestas, and on it were two spots of blood. The blinds were down and the windows closed, and no marks of blood on either. The most active and diligent inquiries are being pursued by Inspector Cruse and Detective Sergt. Kerly, under the direction of Superintendent Thomson, and some circumstances have already come to light which it is desirable should not at present be made public."

PICTURE AUCTIONS.

With the great increase of wealth in this country comes a demand for those articles of *virtu* and art which are considered indispensable adjuncts to the residences of millionaires. With the increased demand comes the supply. In the matter of pictures, which is the subject of consideration at the present writing, there are two ways by which pictures come into the market besides the artists' studios. There are the galleries of dealers and auctions. Now of picture auctions there are also two kinds, the perennial and the occasional. The perennial auctioneer of pictures has a store on Broadway, in the most crowded part, and the sides are covered with pictures from end to end. At the far extremity, where a perpetual twilight rules, is the den of the auctioneer himself. Here his assistants hang about, and here is the easel, with the overhanging row of shaded [illegible] to throw a broad glare of light upon the picture beneath. Here, too, is the rostrum where the dealer stands, perpetually rehearsing a florid rush of statements about each picture exhibited, which are always the same, the name of the putative artist alone being changed. About a dozen camp-stools are in front of him, only one of which is occupied by a fat, greasy woman, who holds a catalogue in her right hand and a basket in her left, which she clutches tightly as if afraid of being robbed of it. She holds the catalogue upside down, and is evidently not able to read. The chances are that she is a poor woman come from marketing, and has dropped in to give her bones a rest. The auctioneer knows this as well as she does, and has marked the inverted catalogue with half a glance of his beady black eyes. That doesn't matter to him. What he wants is a crowd, and he often sighs over the respectability of the business which prevents him from having recourse to the persuasive arts of the Cheap John. For in the eloquence of the auctioneer when he descants upon his pictures, and more especially in his method of obtaining a starting bid, it is not difficult to guess at which school he graduated, or from what depths he has risen to his present position. Beyond the camp-stools, and in the front part of the store, are about fifteen or sixteen loungers, some listening to the auctioneer, others gazing at the pictures, the frames of which are as brilliantly gaudy as composition gilding will make them. Some of the lookers-on are evidently people from the country, and are certainly admirers of what they see. But they keep nervously in the fore-part of the room, as if expecting if they went near the auctioneer's desk to be violently seized and compelled, *nolens volens*, to exchange all the money they have with them for some of the fine pictures exhibited on the easel. This is an idle fear, for nobody will touch them, and their only danger lies in their own admiration of what they see around them, and in the alluring eloquence of the dealer. Looking at the pictures themselves, a mystery is at once revealed which must have haunted many minds. We learn now where the horrible pictures come from that are to be seen in beer saloons, in respectable parlors, and sometimes even in the houses of the wealthy. They all have an appearance of having been painted by machinery, and their frames in a few months turn to an inky blackness, though when bought they look as if fire-gilt. Some of them are copies of popular chromos and engravings. Occasionally a lounger will be startled by seeing the copy of some work well known to him, though not of universal fame. When Louis Wimar, of St. Louis, died, his towns-people appreciated fully the genius of the man they had lost, and his pictures rose in value. One of them, perhaps his best, "The Captive Charger," was sent on for exhibition to New-York, and was placed by its owner in the saloon of the Jockey Club. A member of that association was somewhat startled to see in the window of an auction-room a copy of this picture, executed within a few weeks of its arrival. Being somewhat short-sighted, he believed it was the veritable work of Wimar, and stepped in to ask its price. "It will be shold on the shtand with the othersh," replied the autioneer in a very dignified manner. "Theesh sheveral gentlemensh have been asking after it." He waited, having nothing of importance to do, and strolled about looking at the pictures around him. In spite of being short-sighted and of having mislaid his binnacle, he soon realized the kind of works that were for sale, and it was with considerable amusement he saw the picture at length placed upon the easel. The room was pretty full of people, and among them was a regular wanderer of the plains, whose impatience and desire of the painting were very manifest. The auctioneer started the picture at a running gait at one hundred dollars, ninety, seventy, fifty, forty, thirty, twenty, ten, without giving any one time to bid, and it was started at ten by a nod from an individual of semi-respectability who kept in the twilight as much as possible, as his garments would not stand close inspection. "At ten dollars," said the auctioneer, "we start this picture, not a tenth of its value. We guarantee it to be by the famous De Vies. It it is not we return you the money." "H—ll," broke in the Western man, "that painting ain't by no De Vies, or what you call 'em, mister. That picture's painted by a man as I knowed on the plains—a Dutchman, Louis Wimar—so don't come no lies on strangers, cause we knows better." "All right, Sir," said the obliging auctioneer, "no doubt you know better than me. Gentlemen, this stranger guarantees that picture to be by Louis Wimar. That being the case, I'll continue the sale. At ten dollars," &c., &c. The Western man bid against himself, against the touts and pigeon-stools who made sham bids in every direction, and against no bids at all, and the work was finally knocked down to him at $87 50. During the bidding the auctioneer cast many appealing glances at the Jockey Club man, and implored him not to allow the picture to be snatched, as one might say, out of his hand, but he was obdurate, and so the man of the plains secured it. When it was knocked down to him he insisted on stopping the sale to pay the money on the spot, and carried off the picture with his own two hands, swearing that he had followed it from St. Louis, and would have given $150 for it. Wimar's work was held for $3,000 at the Jockey Club, so that one may judge what a correct estimate he had formed of the worth of his friend's efforts.

The occasional picture auctions are a different matter, far more complex, and differing from each other with many fine shades of distinction. There are sales of collections of deceased connoisseurs, which may be trusted if the individual pictures and the galleries were well known to the public. But a proper feeling for the general welfare of our readers, and their protection from fraud, compels us to say that nine times out of ten "a sale of the pictures of a deceased collector" is simply a stereotyped lie. Out of three hundred works of art there may be fifteen good, and forty passable, and the rest are simply good for nothing. The public, having been bit many times by this stale device, has learned some wisdom and distrusts them. But there is another plan now in operation, which is still more cunning, and by which people are getting caught with frightful frequency. This is the auction sale of French and Belgian and German paintings by well-known dealers. There is no deception here. The pictures are all by the men whose names they bear, and among the collection are not a few of real merit. But this is the point: The pictures are exhibited in some well-known room; there is a private view, at which a band of music plays, and at which the best society of New-York is invited. For a fortnight the pictures are on view, open to criticism and remark, and, confident of their value, the dealer exacts a quarter for admission. The evening of the sale arrives. Mixed among the throng are fully a dozen touts in every part of the room, who are there nominally to defend the owner, really to raise the rates far above their value. All the pictures are apparently disposed of, some of the best at apparently enormous rates, when lo and behold, a public advertisement informs the public of a neighboring city that Mr. Blank's fine collection of French, Belgian, and German paintings will be for sale in that city at public auction on a certain evening. The same routine is gone through—the private view, the band of music, and the public view, with the concluding sale. Here the touts again defend the pictures in the same way, and the whole of the collection is apparently got rid of at enormous prices. Not a bit of it. The dealer has only at the two sales got rid of the poor pictures, which comprised five-sixths of his collection. He has sold them at low rates apparently, but at quadruple their value; and he now returns to New-York and disposes of the really meritorious pictures to connoisseurs at the fair values which they are willing to give. He hardly makes one per cent. on the good pictures. If the public will only calculate what his expenses are, they will be enabled to guess at his profits on the others. He could not import any of the high-priced works and live by their sale, if they did not serve him as an advertisement for the poor ones. There is no doubt that he has a right to do as he does in that respect, but where the public is swindled is in the defending system. Instead of having a dozen men in buckram to bid against the genuine bidders, he ought to protect his pictures by making the auctioneer state definitely that each work had a definite price, and that it would be bought in by the owner if this was not reached. The present system is as false as the gold watch sales in the down-town auction-rooms. A gentleman sees a little picture which he fancies. The dealer probably bought it for 100 francs, or $20 in gold. He has spent $11 on an expensive frame, and has a right to expect from $70 to $80 for it. By the gracious aid of the protector it is run up against the poor gentleman to $200 or $250, every bid besides his own being fraudulent. With regard to the high-priced pictures, the really valuable ones, the same game is played to prevent their sale. They are wanted to advertise the collection, and until that has been disposed of the dealer will take special care that not one of those well-known names shall be lost to the catalogue. In this way it comes about that poor men pay five or six times the value of the works within the limits of their purse, and the wealthy connoisseurs get theirs for their precise value with the expense of bringing them over.

It may be said, what are the critics about? Well, as a general rule they are honest and capable, and they realize that there is an immense amount of trash in such collections. They generally hint as much to the public, and confine their criticisms to those pictures by well-known artists which the public desire to read about. In this they do their duty. None of them, however, when they write, have the slightest idea of the trick of the trade, and simply blame the dealer's judgment for certain works, and indorse it for others. They little imagine that the whole system is fraudulent from beginning to end. The fact is that the public, until it is thoroughly posted on art matters, must eschew auction sales altogether.

RESTITUTION.

Singular Recovery of a Watch in Richmond.

From the Richmond (Va.) Whig, Jan. 8.

Mr. Weber, a sewing-machine agent, was in the crowd in front of the theatre, last Saturday afternoon, after the matinée, and he suddenly discovered that his watch and chain was gone. The occasion was one favorable to an enterprising pickpocket, and the natural conclusion was that the watch and chain had been stolen. However, it now appears that the chain of the watch, in the press, became firmly entangled in the fringe of a lady's sacque, and thus both watch and chain were drawn from the proper owner, and hung to the lady's garment without her knowledge. She finally discovered the unsought prizes she had drawn, and, on hearing of Mr. Weber's loss, promptly had his property restored to him.

Stolen Property Restored in Orange County.

From the Middletown Press, Jan. 8.

A citizen and his wife leaving this town last Spring to be away for a season, removed their household effects from their residence on Wickham-avenue to the house of a friend on Lake-avenue. While the removal was going on, a fine and costly parlor carpet disappeared so mysteriously that no clue could be obtained to form even a well-grounded suspicion. Early one morning, some weeks ago, the gentleman on Lake-avenue, on going out of his dwelling, found the identical carpet on his back stoop. It was rolled up just as it was when prepared for removal, and there was nothing about it to show that it had even been unrolled.

Restoration of a Gold Watch and Jewelry in Bridgeport.

From the Bridgeport (Conn.) Standard, Jan. 1.

Several months since a gold watch and some articles of jewelry, belonging to Miss Black, daughter of P. J. Black, Esq., of East Bridgeport, were stolen from her room at night. How the theft was accomplished seemed to be a mystery, as the doors, windows, &c., were all fastened at night, as usual, and were found locked in the morning. The matter was kept very quiet, and nothing was heard of the stolen articles for some time. A month or two since an anonymous letter was received by the family, stating that the property was taken as a joke rather than as a theft, and would be returned at some future time as mysteriously as it was taken. The letter went on to state all the particulars concerning the movements of the owner of the watch and jewelry, on the evening the goods were stolen, even going into all the details of her going home from the chapel, retiring to her room, removing the watch from her person, placing it in the bureau drawer, &c., &c. This letter only served to render the mystery more profound. When the family arose yesterday morning they observed that the blinds to one of the windows in a room where plants are kept were closed, and as they are rarely shut the circumstance was all the more noticeable. Mr. Black opened the blinds, and while in the act of doing so discovered a small package which had been securely fastened to them. The package was found to contain the identical watch and jewelry stolen from the house several months before.

Matters in Manila—An Uprising of Convicts.

The *Strait Times*, Nov. 4, has the following: "In the morning of the 15th of September repeated discharges of musketry were heard from the convict prison there. Soon afterward it was ascertained that a large number of prisoners had risen, crying out, "Death to Spain," assassinated in a villainous and cowardly manner the warder, and laid hold of some of the weapons of a company of soldiers quartered there. The insurgents made themselves masters of the fort, and kept up a fire on some officials and country people, who returned it, and by so doing prevented them from advancing toward the town. The townspeople armed themselves, and the men-of-war in the harbor made preparations to bombard the fort. The rebels seeing that many persons had come out against them, left the fort—desisted from trying to make their way into the town, which, it is said, they endeavored to set fire to, and took refuge in a mangrove forest. They were followed up, and three of them killed before they reached the mangroves. On the fort being reoccupied by the loyal, it was found that the convicts had murdered four Europeans and wounded several others. Several Europeans and some soldiers fortified themselves in two dormitories and defended themselves bravely; when relieved, they were all found to be wounded, but not severely. After the dead and wounded had been taken to the hospital, chase was given to the insurgents by soldiers and marines from the ships of war, in the direction of the village of Tetuan. The former succeeded in entering the village, because its inhabitants were ignorant of what had taken place, but as soon as they became aware of it, they armed themselves and drove out the villains, who fled to the bush, leaving twenty killed. Of the country people, three were killed, and from seven to ten were wounded. On the 16th, 250 Zamboangans, armed with muskets, spears, &c., together with a number of troops and country people, set out in pursuit of the fugitives, and followed them up vigorously for several days, notwithstanding the difficult nature of the country, killing and capturing a great many, with scarcely any loss on their own side. Up to the 3d of October the people of the inland districts, including even the Mohamedan portion, continued to bring to Zamboanga the heads of the insurgents whom they had killed; other insurgents were brought in alive. The Governor of Zamboanga has issued proclamations thanking the people for their loyalty during the insurrection, and their zeal in putting it down. On the 3d of October impressive funeral ceremonies in honor of the loyal persons who had perished during the rising took place there. Out of 129 convicts some seventy took part in the insurrection. When the latter broke out, the Captain of the Dutch ship Ycesrini, with four men armed with excellent carbines, placed themselves at the disposition of the Governor. The Chinamen, too, were not backward in offering their services; two of them went to the Governor and offered to supply with provisions those in the field against the rebels, as well as those guarding the town, and did so to the amount of some $1,500. Another gave $700 for the benefit of the families of loyal persons killed and wounded, besides $50 as a gratuity to a man from the interior wounded in capturing a convict."

A good Sewing-Machine is a household treasure that no family can afford to do without. If you want the best, the Wilson Underfeed should be your choice. It combines in the most perfect manner all the requisites of durability, simplicity, ease of operating, and perfection of work, and is sold at a less price than any other first-class machine. Sales-room at No. 707 Broadway, New-York, and in all other cities in the United States. The company want agents in country towns.—*Advertisement.*

Half Horse and Half Man.

Rheumatism, Swellings, Lameness, and any kind of flesh, bone, or muscle ailment upon man or beast, is cured by Centaur Liniment, the most wonderful discovery of ancient or modern times.—*Advertisement.*

Ask your druggist or grocer for the Bell-Schnapps, the purest stimulant of the age.—*Advertisement.*

Burnett's Toilet Preparations (five,) are choice and select. Always please.—*Advertisement.*

A Pure Stimulant—Century Whiskey!!—*Advertisement.*

Pure and Mellow—Century Whiskey!!—*Advertisement.*

Free Lecture on French,
At Prof. Eugene Lambert's Rooms, No. 1,288 Broadway, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets, Monday, Jan. 13, at 8 P. M., for ladies and gentlemen, when the art of learning French will be explained and a new class formed. First lesson free to all.—*Advertisement.*

Ask Your Druggist or Grocer For—Century Whiskey!!—*Advertisement.*

Chronic Diseases Cured by Electricity.—It is twenty years since I introduced electricity into my practice, and with astonishing success. My new operating rooms are now ready. All forms of electricity, electro-magnetism, and galvanism daily administered, and supplemented with medicine of a nutritious character when necessary. E. B. FOOTE, M. D., author of "Medical Common Sense," "Plain Home Talk," &c., No. 120 Lexington-av., New-York.

Dr. B. C. Perry, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York, cures with PRESCRIPTIONS ESPECIALLY adapted to the nature of the case, falling, loss, and untimely gray hair, dandruff, ringworm, salt-rheum, or any of the various diseases of the scalp. Send for circular.

A Wrinkled, Sallow, and Scaly Condition of the face, black-heads, flesh worms, and pimply eruptions, also moth-patches, freckles, and tan, are entirely removed by Dr. B. C. PERRY, the skillful Dermatologist, of No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

An Excellent Hairdressing, Soothing overheated brain, CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR; restores gray hair, increases its growth.

Unnatural Redness of the Nose or Face is positively cured by Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.

Moles and Warts are Permanently Removed without cutting, pain, or scars, by Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.

Wedding Cards, Elegant Styles, at WM. EVERDELL'S SONS, No. 104 Fulton-st.

New-York Stencil Works, No. 87 Nassau-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

CORNELD—KEEN.—On Thursday, Jan. 9, in the Arch-street M. E. Church, Philadelphia, by Rev. Andrew Longacre and Rev. Henry W. Warren, Mr. J. M. CORNELD, of this City, to Miss SAIDEE A. KEEN, daughter of Mr. John F. Keen, of Philadelphia.

PACKER—WOOLLEY.—On Thursday, Jan. 9, by Rev. L. P. Abbott, AUGUSTUS T. PACKER to EMMA L. WOOLLEY, both of New-York. No cards.

WRIGHT—LATTA.—Tuesday evening, Jan. 7, by Rev. Geo. H. Hepworth, FRANK CUSHING WRIGHT to Miss MAMIE E., eldest daughter of Robert Latta, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

BALDWIN.—At Trenton, Clinton County, Ill., on Wednesday, Jan. 8, 1873, Mrs. MARY (WETMORE) BALDWIN, aged 82 years.

Mrs. Baldwin was a direct descendant in the third generation of Rev. James Wetmore, M. A., Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, New-York, from 1723 to 1726, and Rector of Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., from 1726 to 1760.

☞ Westchester and Delaware County, New-York, papers please copy.

BARR.—On Thursday morning, Jan. 9, after a brief illness of pleuro-pneumonia, WILLIAM A. BARR, in the 40th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from No. 140 West 34th-st., on Monday, Jan. 13, at 11 A. M. Funeral services at Trinity Chapel. His friends, and those of his father, Thomas J. Barr, and of the family, are requested to attend his funeral without further invitation.

BEALE.—On Seventh day, First month, 11th, MARY NICHOLSON, widow of Joseph H. Beale.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Second day, (Monday,) the 13th, at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 170 West 10th-st.

COWDRICK.—At Tom's River, N. J., on Saturday, 11th inst., CORNELIUS COWDRICK, aged 45 years.

His funeral will take place on Tuesday, 14th inst., at 10 A. M., from his late residence in that place.

ESCOSURA.—At Bethlehem, Penn., on Friday, Jan. 10, 1873, VIRGINIA JOHNSON DE ESCOSURA, widow of Francisco de la Escosura, of Madrid, Spain, and daughter of Rev. Wm. L. Johnson, D. D.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from Grace Church, Jamaica, Long Island, on Tuesday, Jan. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Havana and Madrid papers please copy.

LAHEY.—In Brooklyn, Jan. 11, MARY VIRGINIA, daughter of I. A. and Maggie Lahey, aged 6 months.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 14 Willoughby-av., Monday at 11 o'clock A. M.

TAYLOR.—At Paterson, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 10, WALTER S. TAYLOR, son of the late Joseph N. Taylor, in the 24th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, Monday, Jan. 13, at 1½ o'clock.

TIFFANY.—At Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., Jan. 9, HETTY ELIZA MOORE, widow of the late Rev. F. T. Tiffany.

Funeral Monday, the 13th, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Trinity Church, Claverack.

TILTON.—On Friday, Jan. 10, after a short but severe illness, JOHN J. TILTON, Sr.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 31 Bank-st., on Monday, the 13th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

VOORHIS.—On Friday, Jan. 10, 1873, ABRAHAM VOORHIS, aged 74.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 431 5th-av., Monday, 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ART SALE.

THE ENTIRE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS AND WATER COLORS
belonging to
Walter Manton, Esq., Providence, R. I.

Among the artists represented in this collection are: Diaz—Schaefels—Erdmann—Hamman—Baron—Antigna—H. P. Koeckoek—Girardet—Corot—Robbe—Carolus—Epp—Trayer—Cesare dell 'Acqua—A. J. Meadows—Timmermanns—Lasalle—Veyrasset—Claude—Calisch—Isabey—Lambinet—Th. Frere—Pecrus—Walraven—Stroebel—Klombeck—Verwee—Jules Goupil—Cesare de Cock—C. Pearson—G. Stanley—Bellecour—Bellangé—Westall—Anastasi—Van Hove—Noël—B. C. Koeckoek, and many others.

THE WHOLE NOW ON EXHIBITION, DAY AND EVENING, (FREE,)
at the
LEAVITT ART-ROOMS,
NO. 847 BROADWAY,
to be sold by auction at the
CLINTON HALL SALE-ROOMS, ASTOR-PLACE,
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
JAN. 14 and 15,
commencing at 7½ o'clock each evening.
The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.

New scheme for 1873 now out. Prizes cashed, orders filled, information furnished. Highest rates paid for Spanish Bank Bills, Government Securities, &c., &c.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—WE WOULD MOST RESPECTfully call the attention of our patrons to the fact that, through the kindness of a brother grocer, we shall be able to supply their orders promptly and as well as heretofore. Thanking them for their kind patronage in the past, and trusting that we will receive their encouragement in the future, we will prepare to continue the business in our old stand, No. 1,300 Broadway, corner 34th-st., as soon as the premises can be renovated. Please send all orders to No. 1,300 Broadway, corner 34th-st., and oblige
SAMUEL W. GEERY & CO.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, OF PHILAdelphia, who, for the last thirty-five years has devoted his attention exclusively to the cure of pulmonary diseases, will again be at his consultation rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, the 21st inst., where advice will be given free to all, but for a thorough examination with the respirometer, the charge will be $5.

A LUXURY—TO HAVE A TOOTH DRAWN with laughing-gas, at COLTON'S, in the Cooper Institute.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

P. H. T. STANDS FOR PLAIN HOME TALK, and it is plain talk about the body and its physical and social needs. Dr. E. B. Foote, author of "Medical Common Sense," of No. 120 Lexington-av., who entertains everybody with his pen, and cures everybody by his skill, is its author. In its thousand pages it answers a thousand questions you don't want to go to your physician about. It is, as it is stamped upon its cover, "A book for private and considerate reading." Price $3 25, and sent postage prepaid everywhere. Contents table mailed free. Agents wanted. A beautiful original chromo, mounted, "Throw Physic to the dogs," worth $10, goes with the book. No chromo without the book. No book without the chromo. Address MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING COMPANY, No. 129 East 28th-st., New-York.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, and Thirty Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av. Mailed for 25 cents.

POLITICAL.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of the above Association will take place on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, at 7½ o'clock, at Demilt Hall, 2d-av., corner 23d-st. Hon. DOUGLAS CAMPBELL will deliver the second lecture of the season. Subject—*Julius Caesar.* Ladies are cordially invited to attend.
By order, WM. HENRY ANTHON, President.
MICHAEL CREGAN, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ASSOCIATION HALL, CORNER 23D-ST. and 4th-av.—Service of song, SUNDAY EVENING, 7½, followed by an address by Rev. T. E. VERMILYE, D. D. Bible Class SUNDAY AFTERNOON, 5 P. M., conducted by W. E. THOMSON, M. D. Devotional meetings for young men, THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, at 9 o'clock.

APOLLO HALL, SUNDAY, JAN. 12, THOMAS GALES FORSTER (Trance Speaker) lectures at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; a short discourse on *Spirit Phenomena*, followed by manifestations of spirit power through the mediumship of Master De Witt C. Hough, while bound, handcuffed, and incased in wire netting.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—SUNDAY, Jan. 12, Rev. EDWARD E. HALE, of Boston, will preach in the morning at 10½, and in the evening at 7½. In the evening all seats are free.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE,
REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, D. D., PASTOR.
At the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC. TODAY AND HEREAFTER, the Brooklyn Tabernacle Congregation will occupy the Academy of Music MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ and 7½, until their new church is built. Seats free.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

Rev. E. C. SWEETSER will preach THIS (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church, corner Bleecker and Downing sts., at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Celestial City.* MORNING service at 10½ o'clock. Strangers welcomed and furnished with seats.

GRACE CHAPEL, IRVING HALL, Irving-place and 15th-st., Rev. JOHN W. [illegible], Pastor.—Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M., 3½ P. M., and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M.

ALL SAINTS FREE CHURCH, CORner Henry and Scammel sts., New-York.—Rev. WM. H. DUNNELL, Rector.—Services every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; also every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½.

AT THE DUANE M. E. CHURCH, Hudson-st., near Spring.—Rev. JOHN G. OAKLEY will preach SUNDAY at 10½ and 7½. Revival meetings during the week.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, Rector.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector will preach.

A PEW FOR SALE IN MADISON-square Church. (Dr. ADAMS;) will be sold low. Address Post-office Box No. 1,730.

CHRIST CHURCH, CORNER 5TH-AV. and 35th-st., Rev. HUGH MILLER THOMPSON, D. D., Rector.—To relieve the pressure upon accommodations in this Church, there is, besides the MORNING service at 10½, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock, a full choral service, with sermon by the Rector, at 3½ P. M., at which time the seats are all free.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION HAS removed to their own edifice, corner Madison-av. and 47th-st., where the Rector, Rev. Dr. FLAGG, will preach on SUNDAY, MORNING and EVENING. Pew Committee will be in attendance Saturday evening and after service. Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, 34TH-st. and Park-av.—Rev. S. H. CAMP, of Brooklyn, MORNING. EVENING, Rev. HENRY POWERS, with lecture to young people; subject—[illegible]. WEDNESDAY EVENING, lecture on *Who and What is God?*

CHURCH OF THE [illegible], East [illegible]-st., near [illegible]-av.—[illegible] are [illegible] on the first Sunday of the [illegible] inst., and the Church opens for the regular EVENING service at 7½ o'clock. MORNING service at 10½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. Dr. CHEEVER will preach SABBATH EVENING, in the Chapel of the University, on Washington-square. Subject: *Materialism Not a Doctrine, but a Death.*—Presensed.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY, 12th inst., at 11 A. M., and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

C. OSBORNE WARD WILL LECTURE TODAY on the question of *Cheap Telegraphing*, at 3 o'clock, at Turner Hall, 4th-st., between Bowery and 2d-av. Seats free; a general invitation given.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Sunday-school at 9½ A. M., and from 2½ to 4 P. M. Preaching at 7½ P. M. Friends of the [illegible] must not forget us.

FIRST FREE METHODIST CHURCH, 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., Elder MOSES N. DOWNING, Pastor.—Preaching on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. A pure gospel and full salvation.

HALL OF THE PAPACY.—"THE Prophet Snow" will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. [illegible]. Subject—*Romanism, and its Approaching Doom, in the Light of Prophecy.*

ELDER M. L. HASTINGS, EDITOR OF *The Christian*, Boston, will preach SUNDAY, Jan. 12th, at 10½ A. M., 3 in the AFTERNOON, and 7½ in the EVENING, at the Attorney-street Methodist Church, between Delancey and Rivington.

LYRIC HALL, NO. 723 6TH-AV., (RESERVOIR-square.)—O. B. FROTHINGHAM, Pastor of the Independent Society, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*A Faith to Live by.*

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner of 52d-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 12th, by the Pastor, Rev. F. S. DE HASS, D. D., at 10½ A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. All seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

MRS. STODDARD AND MASTER HOUGH, the physical test mediums, will hold a [illegible] MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 13 and 14, at the residence of Dr. [illegible], No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st. Master HOUGH can be engaged for parlor séances.

MADISON-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, corner of 57th-st.—Preaching by Rev. H. D. GANSE, the Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS.

NEW-TESTAMENT WORDS ABOUT Nature.—Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will lecture in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Sea.*

ON SUNDAY EVENING, AT 7½ O'CLOCK Rev. D. M. MCCAFFREY will preach in the Chapel of the Holy Trinity, 3d-av., between 33th and 39th sts. All are invited to attend, as something great is expected on the occasion.

OLD JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH between Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Subject, MORNING and EVENING—*Wise of Endor.* Seats free. All cordially invited.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner of Market and Henry sts.—Preaching SUNDAY by Rev. Dr. EDWARD HOPPER, Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free to all. Seamen and others are cordially invited.

PRAYING BAND.—THIRTY-SEVENTH-street M. E. Church, near 3d-av.—The New-York Praying Band, SAMUEL HALSTED, leader, will conduct the public services at this Church on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7 P. M. Seats free.

PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, Madison-av., corner of 53d-st., Rev. G. S. ROBINSON, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sermon in the MORNING—*Redeeming Time*; in the EVENING—*The Fugitive Jacob.*

PROF. ALLAN CURR, F. G. S., WILL preach in Trinity Baptist Church, 55th-st., near Lexington-av., on SUNDAY MORNING, 12th January, at 10½ o'clock.

REV. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH preaches at Steinway Hall, at 10½, on *The Discouragements of a Christian's Life.* EVENING, *The Lord Will Guide You.* Social prayer-meetings MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at Dr. Armitage's Church, 46th st., near 5th-av.

REV. WAYLAND HOYT, OF BROOKlyn, Rev. G. J. JOHNSON, of St. Louis, and Rev. WARREN RANDOLPH, of Philadelphia, will address the Baptist S. S. Teachers' Association, in behalf of the Bible and Publication Society, on MONDAY EVENING next, in Calvary Baptist Church, 23d-st., at 7½ o'clock.

REV. DR. HOLME, PASTOR OF Trinity Baptist Church, 55th-st., near Lexington-av., will (D. V.) preach his sixth sermon on the "Book of Proverbs," SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 12. Subject: *Joy in the Wife of One's Youth*; or, *the Divine Ideal of Married Life.* The young especially invited. Morning service at 10½ A. M.; Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

REV. N. L. BRIGGS, LATE PASTOR, will officiate in the Chapel of Reconciliation, 31st-st., near 2d-av., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All interested are affectionately invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. J. F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach on SUNDAY, in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Monthly concert at 3 P. M.

REV. C. S. HARROWER, PASTOR OF St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., will preach, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

RUSSIAN GREEK CHAPEL, NO. 951 2d-av., near 50th-st.; MONDAY, being New-Year's Day, there will be Divine service at 11 o'clock. All invited.

REV. MORGAN DIX WILL, BY REquest, repeat a sermon, preached last Sunday, on *The Manifestation of God in Christ*, at Trinity Chapel, on SUNDAY, 12th inst., at 7½ P. M.

REV. P. L. DAVIES, PASTOR OF Berean Baptist Church, corner of Bedford and Downing sts., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING at usual hours.

SERMON TO YOUNG WOMEN.—REV. D. DOWLING, the Pastor, will preach at the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., near 8th-av., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. The special sermon to the young in the evening, deferred from last Sunday on account of the storm.

SEVENTH-AVENUE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between [illegible] and [illegible]—Rev. S. H. GRAHAM, Pastor, will preach on SABBATH MORNING and AFTERNOON at 10½ and 3 o'clock. Morning subject—*The Final [illegible] of the Church.* No pew rents. Seats free.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. F. C. EWER, D. D., Rector.—Services on SUNDAY at 7½, 9, and 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. In the EVENING the course of lectures by the Rector, on *The Distinctive Features of the Anglican Church*, will be continued.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. [illegible] BOOLE, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. General prayer-meeting 3½ P. M.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Jan. 12, holy communion at 7 A. M.—Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 10½ A. M.; for deaf mutes at 3½ P. M. and at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 7th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., by Rev. S. D. BROWN, D. D., at 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. A. D. VAIL.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH, 4th-st., near 6th-av.—Preaching on SABBATH by the Pastor, Rev. W. P. ABBOTT, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Young people's prayer meeting at 6 P. M. [illegible] in attendance to welcome strangers.

IMMORAL NEW-YORK.

A Religious View of Social Life in This City—Causes and Effect.

The following interesting sermon was recently delivered by Rev. E. P. Rogers, at the Reformed Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-first-street:

"How is the faithful City become an harlot! It was full of judgment; righteousness lodged in it; but now *murderers*.

Thy princes are rebellions, and companions of thieves; every one loveth gifts, and followeth after rewards; they judge not the fatherless, neither doth the cause of the widow come unto them."—Isaiah i., 21—23.

If to be deeply interested in all that pertains to the interests of the City where we dwell requires any justification from the Word of God, it can be amply furnished from these sacred pages. In King David's time, when the Syrians joined with the Ammonites to wage war upon Israel, Joab, the Commander-in-Chief of the army of David, having formed his troops in battle array, delivered this brief and stirring address—a model for any patriot warrior in like circumstances: "Be of good courage, and let us play the men for our people, and for the cities of our God."—(First Samuel x., 12.) In like manner the Royal Psalmist himself, in one of the finest of his inspired lyrics, inculcates this patriotic duty: "Pray for the peace of Jerusalem: they shall prosper that love thee! If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning; let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth if I prefer not Jerusalem above my chief joy." The prophet Jeremiah exhorts the captive Jews to seek the peace of the city whither they had been carried captive, and to pray unto the Lord for it. (29:7). The great Apostle Paul took a becoming pride in the greatness of his native city, and when he was in danger of his life from an excited mob in Jerusalem, he exclaimed: "I am a man which am a Jew of Tarsus, a city in Cilicia, a citizen of no mean city." But the most illustrious example of all, is that of our Lord Jesus Christ, who, standing on Mount Olivet, had looking down upon fair, yet guilty Jerusalem, those tears of heavenly pity on the doomed City, commemorating her approaching downfall, even while he denounced her enormous guilt. Them from the pages of sacred history, prophet, psalmist, apostle, and the blessed Savior of the world furnish us examples and justification of all that we can feel and manifest of deep, personal, patriotic interest in the fame and prosperity of this City of our homes. The picture which the prophet Isaiah presents to us in the text, is a very graphic one. It is a description of Jerusalem in its decline and degeneracy. The city is represented under the figure of a wife, once faithful, and devoted, and pure, but now, alas, unfaithful, and corrupt. "How is the faithful city become an harlot! It was full of justice, righteousness abode in it, but now murderers." Such was Jerusalem once—like a true and devoted wife she was faithful to God and his covenant; her history was marked by justice in her rulers, and righteousness among her people. She was distinguished for all that was excellent, and God rejoiced in her as his bride. But she was unfaithful; her situation, the joy of the whole earth, because God was known in her palaces for a refuge. God was honored by her rulers, and where the rulers of a city or a nation honor God, in their character and administration, He prospers and blesses the people. But now she had fallen from her high estate. She had become unfaithful and corrupt. Like a false woman she had dishonored the covenant of God; she had gone astray from the paths of rectitude; the vilest offenders were harbored and tolerated within her walls; her princes were dishonest, they became companions of thieves, and shared with them their guilty plunder; her magistrates were easily bribed to thwart the ends of justice, so that the poor and the widow had no hearing or vindication; and the city, once so fair and pure and delightful, had become thoroughly and fearfully demoralized. Oh! for the picture which she presented the prophet mourned with a profound and heartfelt grief. He remembered her former history, her ancient glory, and the contrast was bitter and painful and humiliating to the extreme. History repeats itself. This picture was drawn of an ancient city, ages past, but will it not serve for a portrait now? Can we not find some striking points of resemblance between it and our own City? If the prophet lived in our day, and was familiar with New-York, and wished to describe some features of its present character and condition as contrasted with the past, would not these very words be eminently faithful and discriminating:

"How is the faithful city become an harlot! It was full of judgment; righteousness lodged in it; but now murderers. Thy rulers are rebellious, and companions of thieves. Every one loveth gifts, and followeth after rewards. They judge not the fatherless, nor doth the cause of the widow come unto them."

Who that has known this City for forty or fifty years cannot see the frightful fidelity of this picture? Who cannot see the fearful change which has come over the moral aspects of this Metropolis? Has it made wonderful physical progress as the last half century? She was then brick—she is now marble. In all the elements of population, wealth, commerce, the arts; in all philanthropic and benevolent institutions; in the cause of popular education; in the number and magnificence of the temples of religion, in the increase of the comforts and luxuries of life; in grandeur and magnificence she has achieved astonishing progress. This cannot be denied; and in these respects there is occasion for admiration and gratitude and rejoicing. But when we look at the other side of the picture, is there not also ground for apprehension, regret, and humiliation. Considering the moral aspects of our City, both as illustrated in public and private life, is there not ground for anxiety, if not for dismay? Is the language of Isaiah too strong—is this picture too highly colored if "How is the faithful city become an harlot?" We who were born here, and were familiar with New-York in the past generation, know that she compared most favorably with any city in any land in public and private virtue, probity, industry, and honor. Her people were industrious, thrifty, modest in their style of living and expenditure, with the highest notions of commercial integrity and honor; they cultivated home virtues, and home joys; they were not so greedy for sudden wealth; they were not so given to daring speculation; they had more reverence for law, both divine and human; they thought more of the sanctity of human life; they had more reverence for the Lord's day, and more respect for the sanctuary; they were more careful in the selection of their rulers and public servants. It was an honor then to be a Magistrate in this City, and nothing could have been more ruinous to a Judge, or any public officer than the bare suspicion of dishonesty and corruption; the character of the Bench and the Bar was of the highest sort; embezzlements and defalcations were comparatively rare, and excited astonishment and indignation, and met with just and condign punishment; life was more secure; every other man did not then carry deadly weapons on his person, and murderers and assassins were not so generally found to be of unsound mind, but were in the main treated as their crimes deserved. Our legislative bodies were pure in those days, and good men could take seats at the council board without compromising their reputation, or being exposed to the most audacious and unblushing attacks upon their virtue. Such was the New-York of the olden time. Such was the City which I knew as a boy; she was a faithful city. She was the abode of justice—righteousness dwelt in her. I call upon all to testify to the truth of this. You gray-haired men, who began your career in those early days—was it not so? And how is it now? How is the once faithful City become an harlot? Murderers dwell in her. Her prisons are crowded with assassins. A man's life is as highly esteemed as a dog's. Men are shot or stabbed in the merest wantonness—and what becomes of these homicides? Innocent blood smokes upon the streets, in the corriders of hotels, in the most crowded marts, in the professional office, in the cars, on your thoroughfares; widows are left desolate by scores, children are made fatherless by hundreds, and who cares? Jurors who never read a public journal, jurors who have never spoken of current events, who have no opinions, no moral sense, no brains, are selected to decide questions that are radical to the very dearest and most sacred interests of society. Lawyers who are willing to take a fee from hands reeking with a murdered victim's blood, *save* themselves not to the securing a fair trial to their clients, but to defeat all the ends of public justice; and Judges what have we obtained their ermine that "all crimson's cannot wash it white again, have abused their high seat to aid in carrying on such mockery of justice as would be a broad farce, were it not an awful tragedy. If Jerusalem of old evoked the prophet's mournful and indignant reproach because she had become a harborage for murderers, what shall be said of our own City? Nothing is so sad and sure a sign of public demoralization as the general carrying of deadly weapons, and their reckless use in a community. And this practice is alarmingly common in this City, and homicides are of such frequent occurrence that they scarcely excite even surprise. Surely every thoughtful man must ask, Where is all this to end? To what are we drifting? Is law powerless to protect us in our property and our lives? Shall thieves and murderers be allowed to work their will upon the community? Shall roughs and rowdies infest our street-cars, insult defenseless women, and murder honest men with impunity? Is this our boasted civilization and Christianity?

And then, see what Isaiah says about the rulers of Jerusalem: "Thy princes are rebellions and companions of thieves: every one loveth *gifts*, and followeth after rewards" (bribes.) Compare this language with the developments of the last year in this City, and does the prophet paint the municipal affairs of Jerusalem in darker colors than our own? One would think that he was describing our own times, and weeping over our own City. I am not forgetful of the astonishment and indignation which the disclosures of our municipal corruption awakened in the public mind, nor of the great reaction which has taken place in the sentiment of the people against our faithless public servants. And yet how difficult it seems to bring great criminals to justice, or to force them to disgorge even a portion of their plunder. Why do the wheels of the law move so slowly, and their progress seem to be so clogged? It is a hard thing for honest poor men to see these Napoleons of the highway so secure in the possession of their stolen millions. And what a demoralizing influence is thus exerted upon our young men, who listen impatiently to your old-fashioned notions of slow and plodding industry, and economy and integrity, when they see how the opposite qualities seem to be rewarded with such distinguished success as to dazzle the eyes and confound the sense of moral distinctions with too many of the people, who look at results, rather than means, and, like the Israelites of old, will bow to any beast, provided it is made of gold. What then is the lesson to the Church of God, from these sad words of the ancient prophet, over the faithless and corrupt city? First of all, it is a lesson of self-examination. For the time is come that judgment must begin at the house of God. Christians are called now to examine themselves, not as to the soundness of their creed, nor to the general outward correctness of their life. They are called to examine themselves as to whether they are aware of the great object for which the Church of God is organized, and exists in this world. They are called to examine themselves as to their own practical realization of the truth that they (Christians) are to be "the salt of the earth and the light of the world;" that they are to exert a conservating and purifying influence upon the world; that they are to "let their light shine before men, so that they may see their good works, and glorify their Father who is in heaven." For what does the Church of God exist in this City? Not merely to build splendid houses of worship and enjoy in them the services of the Sabbath, but to be a living power for good in the midst of the community; to carry the influence of Christ's blessed Gospel as the leaven which is to permeate and purify society; to be a savor of life unto life to the masses of the people; to rebuke vice, in high places and low; to be a breakwater against the sorces of ignorance and crime and all manner of ungodliness among men. No Christian is fulfilling his high vocation, who is living up to the measure of his duty and responsibility, who is not alive to such considerations as these. It is not possible that there should be such degeneracy of public morals, and no responsibility to be laid at the door of the Christian Church. Christianity is not effete. It is full of divine power, to restrain, purify, and save the world. But its power is not abstract. It must be embodied and brought to bear upon the world in the character and lives of its professors. Let God's people remain at ease in Zion; let them be contented to cherish their creeds and their services, and their own selfish enjoyments and comforts, as members of respectable churches, always absorbing and receiving, and being ministered to, and the world and Satan will wax stronger and bolder, and more aggressive, until Christianity herself shall be driven forth from her seat, and be no more a power to overcome. Examine yourselves, my brethren! See whether you are alive to your vocation—whether "you see your calling"—whether you have an intelligent idea of the reason why the Church exists in the community—and of the fearful responsibility that rests upon every member of the Church of Jesus Christ, to make the most of himself and his spiritual power against the dreadful wickedness of the times, and the increasing boldness and aggressiveness of the adversaries of God and man.

Another duty to which the Church of God is called, is that of humble, united, fervent prayer. There is power in prayer. It moves the arm that moves the world. It cannot be that wickedness could so abound, if the Church of Christ were much in prayer. It cannot be that there should be such a general absence of the Holy Spirit from this City, if Christians were often on their knees. This alarming increase of crime, this wholesale corruption, this absorbing devotion to Mammon, does it not all of them forsaken, or family altars neglected, of the forsaking of the assemblies of Christians together, of a too general and lamentable restraining of prayer among the people of God? And what is our duty? Let us return unto God, and He will return unto us. "Let us humble ourselves before Him, and He will lift us up." A spirit of humble, fervent, united, believing prayer in the Church would be the harbinger of better times. God is able to deliver us from all our evils, but "He will be inquired of" by the House of Israel, to do it for them." Christians are admonished to beware of the spirit of worldliness. "Be not conformed to the world, but be transformed by the renewing of your mind, &c., &c." This wise apostolic injunction is too little regarded in our day. It inculcates no Pharasaic or ascetic exclusiveness, but it tells us that we cannot serve God and mammon. It tells us that, if we fall into the world, the lust of the flesh, the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life, is not of the Father, but is of the world." It tells us that Christ has no concord with Belial. It advises us that we are "a peculiar people," and should be "zealous of good works." Worldliness in the Church will be followed by lukewarmness and degeneracy in the State. Christians are bound both by considerations of loyalty to Christ and to the world for which He died to be in their business, their politics, their social life, in everything, above the world. We need no fine-spun definitions here, no casuistic discriminations. Every thinking Christian knows what worldliness is, and that it is an incubus on the Church of God. It hinders, it destroys her power. It makes God's truth a dead letter. It paralyzes the working force of the Church. It encourages sinners in their thoughtlessness and sin. It depresses the standard of public virtue. It brings religion into contempt. It makes the once faithful city a harlot, and if not repented of, and forsaken, it will drive God from our City, and give us up to the unchecked power of the evil one—the bitter enemy of God and man! And then, having been faithful in self-examination, in earnest prayer, in the putting away the spirit of worldliness from your hearts and lives, go forth, Christian brethren, as citizens and patriots to the practical duties and obligations which the state of our times renders doubly incumbent upon you. Realize the tremendous responsibility which rests upon every good man to cast his vote in our Municipal affairs for honest and faithful rulers. There is great hopefulness in this respect, and great progress has been recently made. The principle has been vindicated in this City that honesty and fidelity must be above party in our Municipal affairs. Never let that principle be abandoned. Every mere partisan question should be as nothing compared with this. Shall we have honest and faithful rulers? This is a practical point, which ought never to be lost sight of. Christian men and good citizens must unite and sacrifice party preferences on the altar of the City's welfare. And a Christian man ought to feel that he is as truly responsible before God for his vote as he is for his faith in the Bible, or for his presence at the table of the Lord.

There is another practical duty to which I would advert. I have alluded to the character of many of our juries, to whom the best interests of society are committed. Is it not a fact that good men shrink from this duty, and are most reluctant to serve in the capacity of jurors? Is this right? Is it safe? Ought we not to have the best men in the jury-box—men of intelligence, candor, honesty, and firmness? Men who will not stultify themselves and defeat the ends of justice by the verdicts they render. The duty is no doubt onerous and often repulsive, but it is one which Christian men have a right to ignore?

And, once more, if we have public servants who are honest and faithful, let good men stand by them—strengthen, encourage, and sustain them. I have reason to know that this is profoundly appreciated by some of those who fill responsible stations. Let upright judges and counselors and commissioners know that they have the confidence of the good men of the City. Be careful of their reputation, and help them to resist the strain which is often put upon them to turn them from the paths of duty. And let us sustain and extend every agency that promises good to the masses of our people. Let us encourage and sustain every mission school and chapel, every Bible-reader, everything that brings the Gospel and the grace of God to our people. For, let us remember, we cannot too fully remember and appreciate the truth, "Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it. Except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain."

The Usury Law and Manufacturing.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As an evidence of the necessity of a change in the Usury laws, I will state the following: I am Secretary of a Company working an iron mine in this State. We have now many horses to feed and some men to pay, but a hundred other men unpaid and idle for the want of money to get out ore during the Winter.

We could get all the money we want could we offer and pay ten per cent. by law. But the Usury law blocks the game. We are thus deprived by this abominable three per cent. from giving employment during the Winter to a hundred men of families, and making and saving several thousands of dollars now lost to us. We could thus have got out several thousands of tons of ore ready for shipment in the Spring, and afforded employment and made comfortable many poor families. These are, no doubt, many other mines situated in the same way.

The small mechanics of this City and neighborhood suffer immensely for the want of money for the same reason. Uncle A. won't lend $1,000, because he can buy a good railroad bond at 90, paying $7 79 in gold, or $8 60 in paper. For the same reason it is difficult, nearly impossible, to borrow on real estate without paying a bonus of ten per cent. or more.

This Usury law is a curse to the manufacturing interests of this City. Let a law be passed that any sum not exceeding ten per cent. by written contract may be legal, and it would soon make this City one of the greatest manufacturing cities of the world.

The make-shifts, now pursued by many small manufacturers to keep moving, cost them twenty to thirty per cent. to raise occasional sums. They offer good security, but with plenty of money the capitalist won't lend at seven per cent., and dare not lend at eight per cent., risking the loss of both principal and interest. Hence the man is driven into the jaws of the shark, and business cramped, if not killed.

A MINER.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 11.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

800	Western Union	82¾	400	Union Pacific R.	38¼
100	do.	82	400	do.	38¼
100	do.	81½	200	do.	36¾
700	do.	b5. 82	300	do.	36¾
700	do.	81¾	300	do.	s5. 36
300	do.	81¾	500	do.	36
100	do.	c. 81¾	400	do.	35¾
100	do.	81¾	400	do.	b5. 35¾
200	Rock Island R.	106¼	800	do.	35
700	do.	106¼	100	Toledo & Wabash.	73½
100	St. Paul Pref.	c. 76¼	200	do.	c. 72¾
800	Pacific Mail	71¾	400	St. Paul R.	53¾
300	do.	c. 71¾	100	do.	53
400	do.	71¾	100	do.	53¾
200	do.	71½	200	do.	53¾
100	do.	c. 71¾	1000	do.	53¾
1000	do.	71¾	200	do.	s5. 53¾
300	do.	71¾	200	do.	53¾
100	Lake Shore R.	92¼	900	do.	c. 53¾
500	do.	s5. 92	1200	do.	53
100	do.	92	100	do.	b5. 52
100	C., C. & I. C. R.	35¼	100	do.	51¾
400	N. Y. C. & Hud.	104¾	100	do.	51¾
400	do.	104¾	200	Ohio & Miss. R. c.	46¾
300	do.	104	600	do.	b5. 46¾
500	do.	103¾	1200	do.	46¾
2000	do.	103¾	50	do.	s5. 46¾
300	do.	103¾	600	do.	46
1000	do.	103¾	300	do.	b5. 46
100	do.	c. 103¾	200	do.	45¾
800	do.	103¾	200	do.	45¾
200	do.	s5. 103¾	200	do.	45¾
200	do.	103¾	200	do.	c. 45¾
700	do.	103¾	400	do.	45¾
200	do.	c. 104¾	200	do.	45¾
100	do.	103¾	400	do.	45¾
400	do.	103¾	200	do.	s5. 45¾
700	Erie Railroad	41¾	700	do.	45¾
200	do.	61	100	Boa., H. & Erie	91
400	do.	c. 61	300	do.	c. 91
200	do.	60¾	900	do.	91
800	do.	c. 60¾	100	do.	91
200	do.	60¾	400	do.	9
200	do.	60¾	200	do.	b5. 9

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12¼ P. M.

$12,000	U.S.5-20 C.,'64	113¼	
5,000	U.S.5-20 C.,'65 n.	113¾	
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	114¾	
1,500	U. S 5-20 C.,'67	114¾	
22,000	do.	c. 114¾	
1,000	U. S. 5s, '81, C.	115	
9,000	do.	112¾	
$10,000	U. S. 5-20 C.		
10,000	do.		
100,000	do.		
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	115¼	
30,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.,		
	hot. call.	110¾	

FIRST BOARD—10¼ A. M.

$11,000	Tenn. 6s, old..	80¼	100	Am. M. U. Ex.	69¾
1,000	Tenn. 6s, new..	80¼	100	Mich. Cen.	b. c. 105¾
1,000	do.	80	100	Union Pac.	b. c. 36
5,000	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July.	23½	100	do.	36¼
1,000	N. C. State 6s,		100	do.	c. 36¾
	B'ty Loan, R.	104¾	100	do.	36¾
3,000	do.	104¾	200	do.	s5. 36¾
1,000	Brook. 1st, W. L.	104½	100	do.	36¾
5,000	Georgia 7s	88	100	N.Y.C. & H.	b. c. 103
10,000	Ala. & S. 2d..	95	100	do.	c. 102¾
10,000	Cen. Pac. G. B.	93¾	400	do.	102¾
1,000	Union Pac. 1st,	93¾	100	do.	c. 103¾
25,000	do.	b5. 85½	500	do.	103
4,000	do.	85¾	200	do.	102¾
5,000	Un. Pac. 7s, L. G.	76¾	3100	do.	102¾
6000	do.	76¾	600	do.	103¼
8,000	Un. Pac. 10s, Inc.	78½	900	do.	b15. 103¾
1,000	do.	73¼	600	do.	103¾
5,000	do.	73¼	600	do.	103¾
2,000	Mil. & St. Paul,	86	1300	do.	103¾
12,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d,	85	500	do.	c. 103¾
3,000	Mil. & St. Paul,		400	do.	b3. 103¾
	Iowa Div.	86	100	do.	103¾
5,000	do.	86½	300	do.	103¾
5,000	B., H. & E. 1st.	43¾	100	do.	103¾
5,000	do.	44	600	do.	103¾
5,000	do.	43¾	700	do.	103¾
20,000	do.	43¾	200	do.	103¾
13,000	B., H. & E. 2d,	60	1300	do.	103¾
1,000	Tol. D. & M. 1st,		1600	do.	103¾
	Eastern Div.	92	700	do.	103¾
5,000	C., R. I. & P. 7s.	100¾	700	Chic. & R. I.	b. c. 103¾
1,000	do.	100¾	100	do.	103¾
6,000	Ohio & Miss. Con.	70½	100	do.	s5. 103¾
5,000	Pitts. & Ft. Wa. 7s.	100	100	do.	b5. 103¾
5,000	Long Dock Bds.	93¾	200	do.	104¾
1,000	Lake S. Div. B.	96	100	do.	b15. 103¾
10,000	Pekin, I. & D. 1st.	84½	300	do.	103¾
10,000	Missouri Bank.	134	300	do.	103¾
5	Metropolitan Bk.	125¼	400	Erie	b. c. 60¾
100	Mariposa Pref.	2½	2500	do.	60¾
310	Mar. Land & Mg.	18	2200	do.	60¾
100	New Orleans R.	48	400	do.	60¾
200	do.	45¾	200	do.	b10. 60¾
200	West. U. Tel.	b. c. 81¾	200	do.	60¾
200	do.	s5. 81¾	700	do.	60¾
200	do.	81¾	200	do.	c. 60¾
100	Lake Shore R.	92¼	900	do.	60¾
500	do.	92¼	3000	do.	60¾
100	do.	92	300	do.	c. 60¾
100	do.	c. 92	200	R. H. & E.	b. c. 61
100	do.	92	200	Harlem R.	c. 115¼
200	do.	92¾	100	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	87½
600	do.	92¾	500	Mil. & St. Paul.	51¾
1700	do.	92¾	300	do.	51¾
1000	do.	92¾	200	do.	51¾
300	do.	92¾	200	do.	51¾
600	do.	92¾	300	do.	51¾
100	do.	92¾	100	do.	51¾
100	do.	92¾	100	do.	51¾
200	do.	92¾	200	do.	51¾
100	do.	92¾	200	do.	51¾
100	do.	92¾	200	do.	51¾
100

FINANCIAL.

7 Per Cent. Gold

First Mortgage Bonds of the Springfield and Illinois South-Eastern Railway.

We believe the above Bonds, at the price we are asking for them, offer greater inducements to investors than any railway bonds upon the market. They are a first lien of only $16,000 per mile upon a completed road, fully equipped, having a TRAFFIC GUARANTEE by which it is estimated that from one to two hundred thousand dollars of these bonds will be redeemed at par and accrued interest annually by lot, thus giving the fortunate holders of the drawn, bonds over 10 per cent. advance on their investment, and nearly 10 per cent. interest until the bonds are drawn.

We invite the attention of capitalists to this security as a particularly desirable one, and shall be glad to furnish pamphlets, and maps, and all particulars upon application.

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LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

NEW SINKING FUND BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED.

$6,000,000,

Bonds due Oct. 1, 1889, with Interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New-York.

$200,000, or Ten Per Cent. of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.

Coupon Bonds of.....$1,000 each.
Registered Bonds at $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.
Price, 92 1-2 and Accrued Interest.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 2 BROAD-ST.

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GIVE PER CENT. Interest Allowed on Deposits.

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Merchants or Bank banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any bank, except that we allow Five per Cent. Interest on all balances.

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10 TO 30 PER CENT.
INVESTMENTS.

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Interest paid by State Treasurer in New-York.
FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD BONDS.

Insurance, Gas-light, Bank, and City Railroad Stocks and Bonds; also, other first-class securities for sale, at the lowest market rates, by

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NO. 49 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

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JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, BROOKLYN, Jan. 7, 1873.
SEALED PROPOSALS, properly indorsed, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock on FRIDAY, 17th inst., for the purchase of $200,000 Brooklyn City Seven per Cent. Bonds, due 1891.
$100,000 Public Park Seven per Cent. Bonds, due 1891.
Proposals must state price offered, in addition to accrued interest.
The Controller reserves the right to reject any proposals not to the interest of the city.
F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

OFFICE OF CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, NO. 71 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1872.
THIS COMPANY WILL PURCHASE for its sinking fund its mortgage bonds to the amount of $20,000 (twenty-nine thousand and thirty dollars) in cash, and will receive proposals for the surrender of any of said bonds to that extent.
Bids should be addressed to the "Committee on Sinking Fund," in this office, on or before the 15th January, instant, at 12 o'clock M., when the same will be opened, and the amount awarded to the most favorable bidders for the Company.
H. C. HICKS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BIRDSALL BLUE-STONE COMPANY,
MALDEN, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y.,
Dec. 31, 1872.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Trustees of this Company and Inspectors of the next annual election will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 13th day of January next. Polls open at 2 and close at 3 o'clock P. M.
H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
CORNER BOWERY AND BROOME-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1872.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Bank will take place at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
GEORGE W. TOULE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1873.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., commencing at 12 o'clock M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders for the election of Trustees of the Manhattan Land and Mining Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 24 Wall-st., New-York, on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1873, the polls to remain open from 12 to 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 14, 12 M., to Jan. 22, 10 A. M.
GARRY FERDON, Secretary.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK,
NEW-YORK, 27th December, 1872.
THE ANNUAL MEETING of shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors &c., will be held at the Banking-room on MONDAY, 13th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1872.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1872.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 44 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1873. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.
J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1872.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION of Directors of this bank will be held at the banking-room, No. 407 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1872.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, 14th January, 1873. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
J. L. WORTH,
Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1872.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

7 PER CENT. 1ST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS, coupon and registered. Interest payable April and October, in New-York or London. This road, now making rapid progress toward completion, is the western end of the NEW AIR LINE from Chicago to Buffalo, with the best business connections at Chicago, Toledo, Detroit, and Buffalo.

Pamphlets and full information furnished by

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER
BANKERS, NO. 16 WALL-ST.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY.
Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe.
Correspondents in London:
CITY BANK OF LONDON.

FIRST MORTGAGE 6 PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY.
COUPON AND REGISTERED; INTEREST JUNE AND DECEMBER.
DENOMINATIONS $1,000 and $500.
We offer these bonds for sale at 90, and accrued interest, believing them to be a secure, as well as a profitable investment. Full particulars furnished on application.

VERMILYE & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.
GREENLEAF, MORRIS & CO.,
No. 60 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 149 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1873.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock noon.
W. E. CRABY, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1872.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE NEW-YORK FLOATING DRY-DOCK COMPANY, NO. 254 SOUTH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1873.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
H. V. MASON, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 257 BROADWAY,
Dec. 15, 1872.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

WANTED—$6,000 ON BOND AND MORTgage on residence property in Brooklyn, worth $20,000; rental $1,400 per annum; good bondsmen. S. B. J., No. 101 Maiden-lane, New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

33rd DIVIDEND.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY Fire Insurance Co.

OFFICES { Corner Broadway and 1st-st., Brooklyn.
No. 20 Court-st., Brooklyn.
No. 151 Broadway, New-York.

CAPITAL.....$250,000 00
SURPLUS, Jan. 1, 1873, after paying all losses, including Boston.....303,980 99
ASSETS.....$453,980 99

BROOKLYN, Jan. 10, 1873.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on demand.
EDMUND DRIGGS, President.
N. W. MESSEROLE, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1872.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 31st of December next, and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873.
A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of all taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 24th of January next, to the holders thereof as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 31st of December. All payable at this office.
Blank orders for dividends can be obtained at this office.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
STUYVESANT
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1873.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of
SIX PER CENT.
payable on demand, at the office, No. 122 Bowery.
GEO. B. BROADS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 46 Wall-st.
Capital.....$200,000
Assets, Jan. 1, 1873.....529,872
Liabilities.....30,327
This Company has this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., payable on demand.
JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1873.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS,
No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., (OPPOSITE CROSBY-ST.)
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1873.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE this day declared the usual interest, under the provisions of the by-laws for the last six months, ending the 31st December, as follows:
At the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of Five and under Five Hundred Dollars, and of Four per cent. on all sums amounting to Five Hundred Dollars and upward, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 20th of this month.
Also, an extra interest, being in addition, and precisely equal in amount to the said half-yearly interest, and calculated on the same principle.
This interest is not allowed at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.
It will be entered on the pass-books at any time when required on and after the 20th inst.
CHARLES R. SWORDS, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due on the 1st day of January, 1873, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York City from the 1st to the 16th prox., and thereafter at our office in this City.
The transfer-books will be reopened on the 16th prox.
JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State,
ISAAC R. SHERWOOD, Secretary of State,
FRANCIS B. FORD, Attorney-General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.
Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 12, 1872.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK, NO. 574 6TH-AV.,
CORNER 42D-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1872.
SEVENTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this institution have declared the seventh Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum.
Payable on and after Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1873.
All dividends not drawn will receive interest the same as a deposit.
All money deposited on or before Jan. 11, will draw interest from Jan. 1.
B. F. BEEKMAN, President.
WM. BAINBRIDGE JAUDON, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 4, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per Cent. on the preferred stock of this Company, payable on and after Feb. 3, 1873. Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall-st. The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 10th inst., until Feb. 4.
By order of the Board of Directors,
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 8, 1873.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS this day declared a dividend of Three per Cent. upon the stock of this Company, payable at its agency, No. 120 Broadway, New-York, on the 15th day of February, 1873, to stockholders registered at the close of business Jan. 25.
The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Jan. 25, and reopened on Monday, Feb. 17.
H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 82 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1873.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE United States Express Company, have declared a Quarterly Dividend of $2 per share, payable at the Union Trust Company of New-York, on and after Feb. 1, proximo. The transfer-books will close at 2 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, the 20th inst., and remain closed until Monday, Feb. 3.
GEO. G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1873.
FORTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE per Cent., payable on demand.
WM. A. BUTTIS, President.
LINDLEY MURRAY, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

42D DIVIDEND.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

Office No. 156 Broadway.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. payable on and after the 6th inst.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1873.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—A Dividend on the capital stock of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri) will be paid at the offices of this Company in St. Louis, and at No. 287 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 15, 1873, to stockholders of record of Jan. 6, 1873.
The transfer-books will be closed Jan. 6, 1873; to be reopened Jan. 20, 1873.
A. V. STOUT, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 55 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.
Present rate of interest, six per cent.
Deposits made on or before MONDAY, Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.
Assets, $6,377,307 13.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BURGE, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 906 and 908 3d-av., corner 56th-st.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays from 5 P. M. to 8 P. M.
CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 26th Street.

DIVIDEND, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable on the third Monday in January.
DEPOSITS made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
JOHN H. LYON, President.
DAVID MORGAN, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
No. 73 8TH-AV., NEW-YORK,
Dec. 21, 1872.
Interest will be paid to depositors at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 to $500, and six per cent. on all sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after the 20th day, the 20th of January.
Interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.
All deposits made on or before Jan. 10, 1873, will draw interest from the 1st inst.
BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRYCE,
J. HASSEN RHOADES, } Secretaries.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,
No. 198 Nassau-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.
DIVIDEND.—Semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM on sums of $5 and upward, which have been on deposit ONE OR MORE MONTHS next previous to Jan. 1, will be paid on and after Jan. 21, 1873.
INTEREST not withdrawn will be credited as principal from Jan. 1.
CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

PEOPLES' SAVINGS BANK.
No. 201 3d-av., corner of 23d-st.
The usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums credited thereto on the 1st day of January, will be paid on and after Jan. 20.
Deposits received of any sum from *One to Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars.*
Money deposited on or before *Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.*
FRED. OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.
INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, payable to depositors on and after Jan. 15.
Interest not withdrawn draws interest from Jan 1.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIS, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
COMMENCING NOV. 21, 1872.
Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-st.
TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.
For New-Haven, 7:00, 8:00 (Ex.), 11:30 A. M.; 12:22 (Ex.), 3:00 (Ex.), 3:55, 4:30, 5:30, 8:00 (Ex.), and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.
For Bridgeport, 7:00, 8:00 (Ex.), 9:00, 11:30 A. M.; 12:22 (Ex.), 3:00 (Ex.), 3:55, 4:30, 5:30, 8:00 (Ex.), and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.
For Milford and Stratford, 7:00, 11:30 A. M.; 3:55, 4:30, and 6:00 P. M.
For Fairfield, Southport, and Westport, 7:00, 9:00, 11:30 A. M.; 3:55, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M.
For South Norwalk, 7:00, 8:00 (Ex.), 9:00, 11:30 A. M.; 12:22 (Ex.), 3:00 (Ex.), 3:55, 4:30 (Ex.), 5:30, 6:30, 8:00 (Ex.), and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.
For Darien, 7:00, 9:00, 11:30 A. M.; 3:55, 4:30, 5:30, and 6:30 P. M.
For Stamford, 7:00, 8:00 (Ex.), 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 A. M.; 12:22 (Ex.), 2:22, 3:00 (Ex.), 3:55, 4:30 (Ex.), 4:53, 5:30, 6:03, 6:30, 7:22, 8:00 (Ex.), stopping at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M., stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.
For Greenwich and intermediate stations, 7:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 A. M.; 2:22, 3:55, 4:53, 5:30, 6:03, 6:30, 7:22 P. M.
Sunday mail-train leaves Grand Central Depot, 42d-st., New-York, at 7:00 P. M., for Boston, via Springfield line, stopping at New-Rochelle, Port Chester, Stamford, South Norwalk, and Bridgeport, and at 9:10 P. M., for Boston via Shore Line, stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.
CONNECTING TRAINS.
For Boston, via Springfield, 8:00 A. M.; 3:00 and 8:00 P. M.
For Boston, via Shore Line, 12:22, 9:10 P. M.
For Hartford and Springfield, 8:00 A. M.; 12:22, 3:00, and 8:00 P. M.
For Newport, R. I., 8:00 A. M.
For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:00 A. M., 12:22 P. M. to Greenfield; 3:00 P. M. to Montreal and White Mountains.
For Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill Railroad, 8:00 A. M.; 12:22 P. M.
For Shore Line Railway, at 8:00 A. M. to Norwich and Providence, 12:22, 3:00 to New-London and Norwich, and 9:10 P. M. Boston Ex.
For Connecticut Valley Railroad, 8:00 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.
For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:00 A. M.; 3:00 P. M. to Northampton and Williamsburg.
For New-Haven, Middletown, and Willimantic Railroad, (Air-Line,) 8:00 A. M., and 3:00 P. M.
For Housatonic Railroad, 8:00 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.
For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:00 A. M., 3:00 P. M., and 4:30 P. M. to Waterbury.
For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:00, 8:00, and 9:00 A. M.; 12:22 and 4:30 P. M.
For Shepaug Valley Railroad, via Danbury and Norwalk R. R., 8:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:00 A. M.; 12:22, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M.
Commodious sleeping-cars attached to 8:00 and 9:10 P. M. trains, and also to Sunday Mail trains on either line. Drawing-room cars attached to the 8:00 A. M., 12:22, and 3:00 P. M. trains.
Passengers can procure tickets to any point reached over this road at the Grand Central Depot, corner 42d-st. and 4th-av.; also at the offices of the New-York Transfer Co., Dodd's Express Co., No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; and by leaving suitable notice can have their baggage called for and checked from residence to destination.
JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't N. Y. & N. H. Div.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.
Trains leave foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:
For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:50, 5:30, 6:20, and 11:30 P. M.
For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wyckoffskye—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6:20, *11:30 P. M.
For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Market Street, and Riversde—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, 11:30 P. M.
For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.
For Ringwood, Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:30 P. M.
For Smith Mills, Char otteburg, Stockholm, Snuff-town, Ogdensburg, and Quarryville—7, 9:10 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
For New-Foundland, Franklin, Hamburg, Deckertown, Unionville, West Town, Johnson, Slate Hill, Middletown, and Bloomingburg—7, 9:10 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30 P. M.
For Pine Bush, Huntsboro, Fallsburg, Monticello, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville—9:10 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
Returning, leave Liberty Falls at 6:55 A. M., 1:25 P. M.; Monticello, 7:40 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Middletown, 8, 8:55 A. M., 3:37, 5:45 P. M.; West Bloomingdale, 7, 8:20 A. M., 2, 6:04 P. M.; Worcendyke, 6:25, 7:37, 9, 11:23 A. M., 2:37, 4:05, 6:55, 10:50 P. M.; Paterson, 7:43, 8:47, 7:55, 9:19, 11:38 A. M., 2:57, 4:24, 7:14, 11:12 P. M.
Arriving in New-York at 8:55, 8, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 12:50, 4:10, 5:40, 8:35 P. M., and 12:50 A. M.
A. MONTAGNIE, Sup't M. R'y.
Trains leave New-York, foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., for Montclair, Pompton, and intermediate stations, 9:10 A. M., 4:30 P. M. For Montclair and intermediate stations, 3:30 P. M. Arrive, 8 and 9:10 A. M., 4:10 P. M.
‡ Does not run beyond Middletown.
* Does not run beyond Hawthorne.
† Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.
C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.
WM. H. WRED, General Ticket Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Commencing on Monday, Nov. 4, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.
8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.
C. H. RENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.
On and after MONDAY, Jan. 13, trains will leave James-slip as follows: (Leave 34th-st., East River, fifteen minutes later.)
8.30 A. M.—Greenport Mail.
10:30 A. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley trains.
12:30 P. M.—Jamaica Accommodation.
3 P. M.—Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express trains. (Through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4 P. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley Express trains.
5 P. M.—Hempstead Express.
6 P. M.—Northport and Rockaway trains.
All trains connect at Jamaica with East New-York, and at Mineola with Hempstead.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE.—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY NO. 179 BROADWAY.
HUGH N. CAMP will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of Jarvis Slade, Esq., Receiver of the International Fire Insurance Company,
BROADWAY—The valuable five-story brown-stone building, No. 179 Broadway, west side, between Cortlandt and Dey sts. Lot being 25.3 feet front by 25 feet rear, by 104 feet northerly side, 103 feet southerly side. The valuable heating and ventilating apparatus, with gas fixtures, go with the building.
Maps, terms, and full particulars at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st., New-York.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

OGDEN & CLARK, BROADWAY, CORner of 17th-st., offer for sale the following desirable brown-stone houses, near 5th-av.:
West 52d-st., 4 s. h. s., 22x70x73.....$72,000
West 51st-st., 4 s. h. s., 22x55x100.5, C. C. lease... 35,000
West 47th-st., 4 s. h. s., 21.6x55x100.5.....45,000
West 47th-st., 2 s. h. s., 20x55x100.....31,000
West 45th-st., 2 s. h. s., 20x50x100.5, Astor lease. 15,500
West 39th-st., 4 s. h. s., 20x80x98.9.....35,000
East 40th-st., 4 s. English basement, 16.8x80x100.5, partly furnished.....82,000
East 45th-st., 4 s. h. s., 21x97x100.5, partly furnished.....55,000

A.—VERY DESIRABLE INVESTMENTS are now offered in lots on the line of 5th, Madison and 4th avs., and intersecting streets.
Lots between 8th and 9th avs., at 63d, 65th, 66th, 67th, 69th, 70th, 71st, and 72d sts., at lowest rates; also, on 8th-av. (Central Park) and Grand Boulevard, some choice parcels, very reasonable for prompt purchasers.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st., and No. 226 5th-av.

ADJOINING 5TH-AV., 29TH-ST., A House 45x80, and ground 75x100 feet; adjoining 5th-av., 21st-st., 27x65, lot 92 feet; adjoining Broadway, 20th-st., house 25x60, lot 100 feet; near Broadway, 27th-st., full size house and lot; prices reasonable.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st., and No. 226 5th-av.

BLOCKS ON 5TH-AV. AT 79TH, 99TH, and 81st sts.; Madison, 4th, and 3d avs. at 106th-st.; Grand Boulevard, 98th, and 170th sts.; 10th-av., 93d-st. Blocks comprising twenty-six to sixty-four lots, and ranging in price from $250,000 to $1,000,000 and upward; some bargains.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

FIFTH-AV., 44TH-ST.—WELL-FINISHED magnificently furnished and decorated, full-size dwelling for sale very reasonably. Also, medium-size house, adjoining, unfurnished.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

MADISON-AV., CORNER HOUSE.—ONE of the most elegant and substantially-built houses on that fashionable avenue will be sold for considerably less than its value and on easy terms to a quick purchaser. Apply to ISAAC BONNIG, No. 111 Broadway, basement, Rooms G and H.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—A PARCEL OF fifty-eight lots for sale, fronting on Broadway and New-av., at Washington Heights, at a low price, and on very easy terms, to close the estate; will be sold in one or two parcels. Apply to the agent, HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AN ENTIRE HALF BLOCK. ON 8TH and Madison avs., below 70th-st.—For sale at a bargain; other plots on and near 5th and Madison avs., below and fronting the park; also, on 8th and 11th avs. and Boulevard.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

ADJOINING 5TH-AV. — FOUR-STORY high-stoop, 22x25 feet; houses on 21st, 22d, 27th, 29th, 34th, 41st, 42d, 48th, 53d, 56th, 57th, and 63d sts., at lowest prices.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st., and No. 226 5th-av.

FIFTH-AV., ABOVE 42D-ST.—A FIRST-class, extra sized brown-stone corner house, three rooms deep, for sale at a low figure, with or without new furniture.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY STONE-front houses; all improvements; easy terms; $12,000 and $15,000. Apply to A. P. SMITH, No. 12 Pine-st., Room No. 7.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED HOUSE on 5th-av. for sale; elegant corner house on Madison-av.; one on 34th-st.; two on Park-av.
E. B. BOOTH, No. 10 Pine-st.

A DESIRABLE BROWN-STONE, English-basement house, complete order, 34th-st., near Broadway; suitable for a physician; price low.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

MODEL VILLAS AND COTTAGES erected to order at reasonable prices and on easy terms. A few choice suburban lots, carefully selected with regard to healthiness and beauty of location, accessibility, &c., ready for immediate improvement. Plans, specifications, and estimates at shortest notice. HUBERT & PIRSSON, Architects, No. 194 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-class house, containing all the modern improvements, with first-class stable for horses and cows, with about three and a half acres of land. This property is on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, beautifully located; no incumbrance; will trade for brown-stone house up-town.
RIKER, HESSE & CO., 5 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THREE acres of land, with substantial house, barns, &c., on Fordham Heights, Westchester County; would be exchanged for a house situated between 42d and 59th sts., 4th and 9th avs. For terms apply to
H. R. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

LODGE ROOMS TO LET.—LODGES intending to change their location are invited to examine the new, very elegant, commodious and appropriately-furnished rooms at No. 119 West 23d-st., over Bryant's Minstrels. The janitor will attend to exhibit them daily from 9 to 10 and 4 to 5 o'clock. For terms, &c., apply to
N. LE BRUN, Architect,
No. 23 Union-square.

TO LEASE FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS, with Reservation, the property north-west corner of Grand and Greene sts., 100x85 feet. Apply to
H. R. CAMMANN,
No. 25 PINE-ST.

TO LET—THE BUILDING NO. 169 6TH-AV., south-west corner 12th-st. Apply at the office of the Rhinelander estate, No. 75 Barclay-st., corner of Greenwich-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—ONE OR FIVE years, workshop, 26 feet front, 46 feet deep; water and water-closet in building; No. 8 Extra-st. Inquire of C. MYERS, No. 26 2d-av.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FIVE BEAUTIFUL ROOMS IN A nice house, No. 343 West 43d-st.; rent $23. Inquire on premises. Also, four nice rooms, beautiful house, No. 352 7th-st., Jersey City. Inquire on premises.

SHIPPING.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUT

FIRE DANGERS.

Examination of the Hotels, Theatres, and Primary Schools—Facts Concerning These Buildings.

The examination of the up-town hotels and of the primary school buildings in the City, respecting the means afforded for protection in case of fire, is vigorously continued by the Inspectors of the Department of Public Buildings, and in addition to the reports already published, the condition of two large hotels and ten school-houses was reported yesterday. One of the former was found in an exceedingly unsafe condition, and, with few exceptions, the school-buildings appeared greatly neglected, not only as regards prevention and escape from fire, but in the arrangements for the comfort and health of the children.

The St. Nicholas Hotel was first inspected, and found provided with all the ordinary appliances for safety, the halls being spacious, and the stairway communication from the upper stories ample. The second and third floors are connected by ten different stairways, and the fifth story of the Mercer-street house, where the servants sleep, is provided with stairways and scuttles to the roof. Night-watchmen patrol each floor, but the inspectors recommend that, as an additional precaution, detectors and alarms should be placed on each floor, so that the heating of the detectors by fire in the basement ring the alarm simultaneously in all parts of the house.

The Prescott House is reported in an unsafe condition, there being no means at hand of detecting or extinguishing a fire, while the stairway communication is insufficient. The inspectors recommend, in addition to alarms and detectors, iron balconies on the Spring-street front, on each story, with iron steps so arranged as to form a continuous ladder from the roof to the sidewalk.

The Schools.

The schools are reported on as follows:

Primary School No. 34, No. 293 Pearl-street. The means of escape in case of fire are insufficient, and the ceiling is cracked and dangerous, and in several of the rooms it was pulled down by the inspectors. The smoke-flue in the cellar is in direct contact with the wood-work, and the steam apparatus is not properly regulated. A stairway from the second floor to the play-ground is also recommended.

Primary School No. 38, No. 117 Cedar-street, is reported in a similar condition. The house was originally built for a dwelling. The ventilation is bad, most of the doors open inward, the play-ground is in the cellar, and these facts, together with the inadequate means of escape in case of fire, render it unsuitable as a school with a daily attendance of 306 scholars. The class-room in the attic, 12 by 14 feet and seven feet high, is occupied during school hours by thirty-seven children. The ceiling was in bad condition, and portions of it were removed by the inspectors.

Primary School No. 14, in Oliver-street, is somewhat better, but the stove in the janitor's room is unprotected and the flues out of order.

Ward School No. 30, Nos. 140 to 144 Baxter-street, and No. 5, Nos. 222 and 224 Mott-street, are reported in generally good condition as regards fire.

Ward School No. 23, No. 36 City Hall-place—Roof leaky and ceilings unsafe. The building is generally out of repair, and the narrow passage-ways of the Primary Department are obstructed by iron columns, and would afford insufficient means of exit in case of fire.

Ward School No. 29, Nos. 97 and 99 Greenwich-street, is in a somewhat similar condition; the steam pipes are too near the wood-work, and there is a bad leak in the furnace flue.

Ward School No. 21, Nos. 53 to 57 Marion-street—The plastering near the furnace in the cellar is loose, exposing the flooring above to the heat from the furnace, and the gaslight in the vicinity is movable and unprotected.

Primary Schools, No. 12, in Roosevelt-street, and No. 15 in Stone-street, and colored Grammar School No. 1, Nos. 135 and 137 Mulberry-street, were also examined and found in an ordinarily safe condition.

The inspection will be continued during the coming week, and prompt measures taken to enforce the recommendations of the inspectors. The arrangements for light and ventilation in a majority of schools are imperfect, and reforms in this respect form part of the recommendations.

Seventy-six buildings in the lower portion of the City have also been inspected and found without fire-escapes, ladders, or scuttles.

THE STEAM APPARATUS AND THE JANITORS.

The Local Boards of School Trustees are directly responsible for the appointment and retention in office of janitors in schools where steam apparatus is used, who do not possess the requisite qualifications for the office. By an act of the Legislature in 1871 the law providing for their election was repealed and the Mayor was empowered to appoint them. With a few exceptions the Trustees are Tammany Democrats.

Some time ago attention was called to the evil now complained of, in a report of Engineer O'Brien to the Department of Public Instruction. He found that in most cases the persons employed were not qualified in any respect, and he recommended that they be requested to pass an examination before the proper officers of the Board of Police.

In the minutes of the Board of Public Instruction it appears that the following report was presented by Commissioner Durkins, and subsequently adopted:

The Committee on Course of Studies, School-books and Hygienics, respectfully report:

That they have had under consideration the subject of the employment of janitors in the various schools where steam-boilers are used for heating purposes, and find that in several instances janitors are now employed who have not received their licenses from the Board of Police Inspectors. The janitors receive their appointments from the local Boards, and it is the duty of said trustees to see that no one is put in charge of steam apparatus who is without the necessary qualification. The attention of this Board was drawn to this subject, about one year ago, in a report from the engineer. That the responsibility of violating the statute law may not longer rest upon this Board, even by implication, your Committee offer for adoption the following resolution:

Resolved, That the local Boards of Trustees be requested to cause each and every janitor under their jurisdiction, having in charge steam-heating apparatus, to forthwith appear before the Board of Police Commissioners for the purpose of examination; and that, if found qualified, the Board of Police Commissioners be requested to furnish each engineer, employed as janitor, with a duplicate certificate of qualification, one of said certificates to be placed on file among the records of this Board.

Respectfully submitted.

EDW'D O. JENKINS, NATH'L SANDS, MAGNUS GROSS, } Committee on Course of Study, School Books, and Hygienics.

Notwithstanding this action of the Board, Inspector Mackay has just discovered that persons not qualified by law are still intrusted by the School Trustees with the care of steam-boilers. The alleged incompetent janitors have not as yet appeared before Capt. Yule for examination.

Mr. L. D. Kiernan, Clerk of the Board of Public Instruction, stated yesterday that salaries would be withheld from them until the necessary examinations were made and certificates were filed with the Department. Mr. Kiernan stated that in his opinion, the danger from an explosion of any of the boilers was slight. They were each supplied with a safety-valve, which allowed the steam to escape when it reached a pressure of ten pounds. He had, however, he said, not enough engineering knowledge to say that accident was entirely improbable. He could only assert with certainty that the steam-pipes and boilers were of the best workmanship. The greatest cause for apprehension seems to be a panic in some of the large schools. An instance was cited yesterday of the terrible accident in 1850 in Grammar-school No. 41 Greenwich-avenue, opposite Charles-street. A large number of children were killed and wounded then by a staircase giving way, to which the children rushed in a panic. The accident was caused by the fainting of a lady teacher, who screamed as she fell. Some of the children cried out "Fire!" in their alarm, and the whole school crowded to the weak staircase, and hence the catastrophe.

From the grave consideration being now given to the subject by the Board of Public Instruction, Capt. Yule and Inspector Mackay, there are indications that proper persons will be soon appointed to take charge of the steam apparatus in our public schools.

Subjoined is a list of nearly all of the schools in the City supplied with steam apparatus:

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Nos.	Boilers.	Nos.	Boilers.
1	2	35	2
2	2	36	3
3	2	40	2
4	4	41	2
8	2	44	5
16	2	48	2
17	2	51	4
22	3	53	2
25	2	54	3
26	2	55	2
27	2	56	2
32	3	57	4
33	2	58	2
34	2	59	2

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Nos.	Boilers.	Nos.	Boilers.
1	2	11	1
4	2	23	1
9	3	34	1

In the colored schools there are no boilers.

The Theatres.

Yesterday being matinée day, the Old Bowery Theatre was the only house visited by the representatives of the Board of Fire Commissioners, who are now inspecting the theatres and other public places of amusement in the City. The examination of the Bowery Theatre was made by C. E. Gildersleeve, of the Bureau of Combustibles, Assistant Engineer Bates, and Surveyor McCosker, accompanied by a TIMES reporter. In consequence of the recent agitation, the manager was already engaged in providing against fire. A considerable amount of cast-off tinsel and rubbish, which was formerly stowed away in the cellars and nooks of the old structure has been removed, and zinc placed on all portions of the wood-work likely to ignite from the heating apparatus. Squares of tin had also been placed behind and above the gas-jets to divert the heat. Wire globes had been ordered for all the lights and were already applied to many. The extreme elevation of the site on which the theatre stands renders it impossible to carry the water-pipes throughout the building, and large pails are filled daily, and kept ready for immediate use in the auditorium and galleries. The theatre was in better condition than the inspectors expected to find it, but it was evident that the changes had been inaugurated only recently, and in consequence of the popular agitation on the subject. The Bowery Theatre has been burned out four times, the last fire taking place in 1844.

Steam in the Public Schools.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am much pleased with the stand taken by Mr. Mackay in regard to the criminal neglect of the Board of Education in allowing men perfectly ignorant of the duties required of them as engineers in public school buildings. In School No. 44, of the Fifth Ward, with a daily attendance of seven or eight hundred children, the boiler is in charge of one Quinn, a man of very little intelligence, and, as far as your correspondent can ascertain, perfectly ignorant of the duties of an engineer. A PARENT.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 10, 1873.

BOARD OF AUDIT.

Claims Examined and Allowed Yesterday—Bills Disallowed and Laid Over.

The Board of Audit met yesterday, Controller Green in the chair, and Commissioner Van Nort and Col. Stebbins also present.

CLAIMS AUDITED.

The following claims were audited:

Charles O'Connor, for labor and material, $1,251 59; John F. Conover, for labor and material, $9,720 27; the Nicolson Pavement Company, for repairing wooden pavements, $13,092 47.

The claim of Charles Guidet, contractor for street pavements, for $31,000, was audited by the examiners at $11,640 54. Mr. Guidet, through counsel, protested against the passage of the resolution ordering the audit upon the examiner's report.

Mr. Green replied that, although the claim is of old standing, there has not been any tender of evidence on the part of Mr. Guidet. It was the desire of the members of the Board to give every claimant the opportunity to establish his claim if he can. The Board must now act, he said, under the peremptory mandamus served upon it, and must therefore audit the claim at this meeting.

Counsel asked that the resolution be laid over, he consenting to allow the mandamus to hold over for a fortnight.

The resolution was then laid over, and an understanding had that a meeting be held within the fortnight.

Claims of evening-school teachers, amounting to $240, were passed and declared audited.

Commissioner Van Nort moved that all newspaper publishers and proprietors having claims before the Board of Apportionment and Audit, be hereby allowed to withdraw the same. The motion was referred to the Corporation Counsel to report upon.

The claim of the *Evening Post* for $8,250, for printing and binding the annual report of the Department of Parks for 1871, was allowed.

EXAMINERS' CLAIMS ALLOWED.

S. G. Hatfield, for professional services to the Board of Audit	$333 41
For services of Assistant Thomas McConkey	50 65
Stephen Angell, for services, thirty-eight hours at $2 per hour	76 00
Theodore Bourne, for services, fifty-two days at $8 per day	416 00
Amos Dodge, for services for month of November	145 83
Amos Dodge, for month of December	145 83
S. G. Hatfield, as examiner	379 14

CLAIMS DISALLOWED.

Francis Cavanagh, for services as clerk in the Surrogate's office, two months' salary.........$200 00

The Board, acting under a peremptory mandamus granted by Judge Barrett, considered the claim. The Controller said that no evidence was produced that the claimant had rendered any service, and he therefore moved that the claim be disallowed, which was agreed to.

NEWSPAPER CLAIMS ALLOWED.

Evening Express	$7,802 40
The Stockholder	6,331 50
The Plaindealer	19 20
American Railroad Journal	41 00
Wall-street Journal	553 35

The claims of the *World* and the *Evening Post*, audited respectively at $28,014 20 and $1,349 50, were laid over.

NEWSPAPER CLAIMS LAID OVER.

The Emerald and American Celt	$10,841 20
Sunday Democrat	32,459 20
Spirit of the Times	3,805 60

BROWN'S CLAIM.

The claim of John L. Brown for $86,000, balance due on contract for street-cleaning, was also before the Board under a peremptory mandamus, but counsel for the claimant desiring time to produce further evidence in support of the claim, and consenting to allow the mandamus to extend over, the Board deferred the audit of the claim.

The Board then adjourned, to meet at the call of the Chair.

German Republican Reorganization.

The German Republican Association of the Second Assembly District (Fourth and Sixth Wards) reorganized by the election of the following officers: President, Otto Stropp; Vice-President, Ph. Betz; Secretary, Ernst Leuser; Treasurer, Louis Kittler. The following are the remaining districts where the reorganization of the German Republican Associations have been completed:

Third Assembly District.—President, Henry Krueger; Vice-President, William Somade; Secretary, A. Scales; Treasurer, John W. Bremmer.

Fourth Assembly District.—President, August Schoepfel; Vice-Presidents, George Walprecht and P. Geisberg; Secretaries, Emil Haas and William Meyer; Treasurer, Fr. Mertens.

Fifth Assembly District.—President, Carl Lindemann; Vice-President, Ferd. Bustow; Secretaries, John Reichert and Aug. Kendelherd; Treasurer, Christ. Carl.

Seventh Assembly District.—President, Christ. Jacob; Vice-President, Wm. Merten; Secretaries, Wm. Grasse and O. Henninger.

Tenth Assembly District.—President, Constantin Nischer; Vice-Presidents, Peter Leicht and Peter Guenther; Secretaries, Carl Kreuder and Louis Pfister; Treasurer, Fredrick Flaccus.

Nineteenth Assembly District.—President, W. Sternemann; Vice-Presidents, W. Braecklein and Louis Reis; Secretaries, —— Blomberg and —— Messler; Treasurer, —— Becker.

Twentieth Assembly District.—President, Herman Bauer.

Twenty-first Assembly District.—President, John P. Frank; Vice-President, Wm. Klausmann; Secretaries, Anton Dillman and Heinrich Mueller; Treasurer, Alexander Mueller.

The Staten Island Improvement Commission.

A special meeting of the Staten Island Improvement Commission was held yesterday afternoon to consider the bill which it is proposed to urge for legislative action this season, entitled "An act to provide for laying out roads, streets, and avenues in Staten Island." After an address by Mr. Erastus Brooks, it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. J. M. Martin, that a committee be appointed to take charge of the legislation of the commission at Albany. An informal conference was entered upon as to the desirableness of continuing the alliance of Richmond County with Long Island. In the opinion of most of those present, the island ought to be more closely connected with New-York, as most natural and desirable. The meeting then adjourned.

Surrogate's Office, Kings County.

During the past week, Surrogate Veeder, of Kings County, admitted to probate last wills of the following testators: James Lousada, of Waikapu, Sandwich Islands; George Hulman, Louis De Couches, Adrian V. Cortelyou, Heinrich Gerken, Phillipp Gann, Sarah Leverich, Emeline E. Brown, Elizabeth Formey, Samuel Liekman, William Armstrong, Albert C. Robinson, and William Ernst, all of Brooklyn.

The will of Eliza Scudder, of Brooklyn, was rejected.

Letters of Administration were issued in the estates of Henry Morrison, Catherine Cooney, Abraham Abrahamsen, James Bailey, Sarah Keely, Adelia Ann Clebrand, Bridget McAtee, William Eck, John Lewis, Humphrey Byrne, Margaret E. Van Voorhees, Arthur Sproals, Joseph P. Walter, and Josephine A. Hathaway.

An Important Decision Against an Insolvent Bank.

On the 1st of August, 1870, Joseph H. Havens deposited for collection a check for $3,125 in the Central Bank of Brooklyn. It appears that at that time the bank was insolvent, and the officers were taking the necessary steps to have the institution declared bankrupt, but of this fact Havens was then ignorant. The check was still in the possession of the bank when Silas B. Dutcher was appointed its assignee, and the proceeds came into his hands. Havens brought suit against the assignee to recover the full amount of the check, on the ground that the receiving and collection of it by the bank officers, knowing of their insolvent condition, was a fraud on the rights of the plaintiff, and imparted no legal nor equitable title in the money to them. Justice Pratt, in the Supreme Court, special term, rendered his decision yesterday, directing judgment for the plaintiff for the full amount of the check, with costs.

REFORM IN JERSEY CITY.

Recommendations of the Committee of Twenty-Eight—Amendments to the Charter.

The Committee of Twenty-eight of the citizens of Jersey City, who have for some time past been laboring to effect reforms in the government of Jersey City by making amendments to the city charter, met at the hall of the Board of Public Works, in Jersey City, last evening. Hon. S. D. Harrison, ex-Mayor of Bergen, and ex-President of the New-York Produce Exchange, presided. The first report offered for the consideration of the meeting was the Committee on the City Government. They reported in favor of the following amendments to the present usages of the City Government, viz.: That all vacancies in Boards of the City Government occurring after Jan. 1, 1873, be filled by action of the Board of Aldermen and Mayor; the Police force to be increased by one-twentieth of the present number of men employed; the Board of Finance to consist of seven persons, viz.: the President of the Board of Aldermen, President of the Board of Public Works, and five citizens, three of the latter to hold office two years, and two to hold office three years. The Committee also recommend that there be no more great advertisements of sales for unpaid taxes, but that property shall be advertised by means of schedules placed in the City Collector's office, and that the title of sale only be advertised; one Collector only to collect all city money; that the Collector shall give bonds for $60,000. In the Committee's report they recommend the passage by the Legislature of Assembly Bill No. 76, which was was passed by the last Legislature, but was not signed by the Governor. Warrants to pay employes of the various boards of the City Government, as recommended by the Committee, to be drawn in bulk upon the Presidents of the various boards, who shall give bonds for faithful performance of duty. The Committee insist that no more bonds shall be issued for the construction of streets or sewers.

The Committee on Railroad Matters reported that all railroad real estate shall be assessed one-half of one per cent. on cost, and that all property not used for railroad purposes, but owned by railroad corporations, shall be assessed the same as private property. Railroad property, the Committee recommend, shall also be assessed for street improvements and sewers the same as private property.

Subsequently the meeting resolved to recommend to the Legislature such amendments to the city charter as will have the effect to reduce the fees of the City Surveyor to $40,000. This is to be accomplished by establishing a Board of Survey, the entire income of which is to be the sum mentioned. The present cost of surveys is $50,000 per annum, a reduction of $120,000 over the year 1871.

The recommendation of a subcommittee that the Mayor shall be a member *ex officio* of all the Boards of the City Government, was tabled.

The Committee will hold a public meeting at the City Hall soon after the meeting of the Legislature, when all the recommendations for amendments to the charter will be put into form to be ratified by the citizens.

The Greenville Association Question.

Last night a meeting was held at Thair's Hall, Greenville, to take action in reference to providing the School Commissioners with necessary funds, and meeting the regular weekly township expenses.

It was stated that, unless immediate action was taken, the public schools would have to be closed for want of funds, and a number of laborers discharged, now engaged upon the public works. Owing to the proceedings instituted by the indignant tax-payers against the Ring, the special tax levy had been reduced from $62,000 to $40,000, of which only $10,000 had been collected, and the people are determined not to pay any more until it was positively settled whether the annexation of Greenville to Jersey City should be sanctioned by the Legislature.

It was announced that the Chancellor of Jersey City had granted an injunction restraining the Hudson County Bank from paying any interest on the bonds issued by the Ring Street Commissioners, which were to meet the demands for building the new Bergen road, at Greenville, as the work was performed very badly, and not worth half the amount charged for its construction.

Fires Last Evening.

A slight fire occurred last evening in the residence of Assemblyman Michael Norton, No. 42 Charlton-street, caused by a defective heater, and resulted in about $50 damage.

A window-curtain took fire from a gas jet in the residence of Dr. Miner, No. 3 Gramercy-place, last evening, and $100 damage was sustained before the fire was extinguished.

A fire occurred last evening in the apartments of Henry Greenfield, on the third floor of the tenement-house No. 942 First-avenue, caused by children playing with matches. Damage to furniture and building $200.

While gas-fitters were at work last evening thawing out a frozen gas-metre in the grocery store of Herman Bleck, No. 628 Hudson-street, they set fire to the surrounding wood-work, but the flames were extinguished before any material damage had been done.

Personal.

Gen. J. N. Knapp, of Auburn; Hon. E. J. Crandall, of St. Louis; Prof. H. W. Adams, M. D., of Philadelphia, and A. Carnegie, of Pittsburg, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge G. C. Bethune, of Toronto; Col. N. S. Whitney, and Capt. O. Hale, of the United States Army, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Gen. D. B. McKibben, of the United States Army, is at the Grand Hotel.

Commander James M. Miller, of the United States Navy, and Hon. Henry C. Kelsey, Secretary of State, New-Jersey, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. W. H. H. Terrill, of Washington, D. C.; Col. T. W. Adams, of Chicago, and Judge Learned, of Albany, are at the Gilsey House.

Judge Field, of Albion, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Gen. W. M. C. Netterville, of Arizona, is at the Coleman House.

Gov. J. M. Ashley, of Ohio, and Gen. Curtis, of Ogdensburg, N. Y., are at the Astor House.

The New-York Genealogical Society.

The New-York Genealogical and Biographical Society met last evening, Mr. Edward F. Delancey presiding. The annual reports were read. The Secretary reported nine new members, making now thirteen life members, sixty-nine resident members, and twenty-three corresponding members. The Treasurer reported a balance of $88 62 in hand, and $400 in bank. Four trustees were then elected in place of three whose terms expired, and one in place of Mr. Elliott H. Sandford. The following were chosen: Mathew D. Baggs, E. F. Delancey, Dr. Henry R. Stiles, and Dr. S. S. Perkins. The anniversary of the Society will be held on the evening of Feb. 22.

A Verdict Against Erie for $15,000.

In the Patterson Circuit Court in the case of the Union, or Kasson Locomotive Express Company versus the Erie Railway Company, a suit to recover damages for a contract which was abrogated by Gould and Fisk, the jury yesterday, after being out twenty-three hours, returned a verdict for plaintiffs for $15,000. The case has been on two weeks, and has excited great interest among locomotive builders and railroad men everywhere. The Court overruled a monopoly clause in the contract.

Heating the Railroad Cars on Mr. Stewart's Line.

The heating of the cars on Mr. Stewart's new line of railroad is not effected by steam but by hot water circulating through pipes under the seats. There is no boiler used, the water being heated by a single fire placed in the centre of a network of wrought-iron pipes. These pipes are incased with a wrought-iron covering, which is again protected by another iron casing, so that in the event of a collision it is claimed there is no danger to be apprehended of setting the cars on fire.

Strike of the Conductors of the Harlem Railroad.

It is understood that all the conductors of the Harlem Railroad have tendered their resignations, to take effect on Thursday next, in consequence of the Directors having issued a new order requiring them to keep check-books of their receipts, and give a punched ticket to each passenger paying a fare. The conductors consider such an evidence of distrust as regards their honesty too marked to be quietly submitted to, and, therefore, prefer to resign their positions.

The Brooklyn Academy of Music.

The stockholders of the Brooklyn Academy of Music met yesterday and elected a new Board of Directors. The Executive Committee made an elaborate report, referring mainly to the security of the building from danger by fire. The Treasurer's report showed receipts during the past year of $38,564 30; outlays, $39,059 49—leaving a balance against the stockholders of $495 19.

The Greeley Will Case.

Another hearing in the matter of the Greeley will case will take place before Hon. Owen T. Coffin, Surrogate of Westchester County, to-morrow.

DEPUTY CHAMBERLAIN.

Argument on the Motion for an Injunction Against John Foley—Decision Reserved by Justice Barbour.

Argument was had yesterday, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, before Chief Justice Barbour, on the issue joined between Walter B. Palmer, who claims to be Deputy Chamberlain under an appointment of the Chamberlain, and John Foley, who claims to hold the same office by virtue of an appointment by Controller Green.

The sole question raised, and the only one discussed at any length by counsel for the respective parties to the proceedings, was, whether the provisions of the act of 1866, under which Mr. Palmer received his appointment, have been superseded by the Charter of 1870, under which Mr. Foley has received his appointment.

Mr. Lawrence proceeded with his argument on behalf of Mr. Palmer. He contended that the object and purpose of the act of 1866, by which the Chamberlain was authorized to appoint a Deputy, and all his subordinates, was to keep that Department, which pays out the City's funds, separate from and independent of the Department which draws upon those funds, thus creating a check on both; that the practical effect of the act of 1866 was to make the Department of the Chamberlain independent of the Controller, although nominally a branch of the Finance Department, of which the latter is head; that by the same act the Chamberlain was to deposit the City's funds in three banks, and appoint a Deputy, clerks, and subordinates, whose salary, together with office rent, should be paid by the deposit banks; that the Deputy Chamberlain should file a bond, and in the absence of the Chamberlain exercise the latter's rights and perform his official functions.

Under such act, he continued, the Chamberlain had undoubted authority to appoint his deputy, his clerks, and subordinates, and up to its enactment the office of Deputy Chamberlain did not exist. The Controller, on the other hand, relies for his right to appoint Mr. Foley to the office of deputy, on the thirty-second section of the Charter of 1870, by the terms of which he, (the Controller,) is authorized to appoint "all chiefs of Bureaus and their subordinates, in his Department," excepting only the Chamberlain; that this exception in favor of the Chamberlain applied only to him personally, and not to his deputy or subordinates. It was plain that the act of 1866 was passed for a special purpose; and, the act of 1870 being general, it cannot be held to repeal it unless plainly in conflict therewith.

If, as was contended on behalf of Mr. Foley, the act of 1870 repealed the provisions of the act of 1866, excepting only as to the appointment of the Chamberlain in person, then it repealed not only the authority of the Chamberlain to appoint his subordinates, but also abolished the office of Deputy Chamberlain, as by that act alone did it exist. This power of appointment, if admitted to rest with the Controller, would give him the power to take from the Chamberlain, who had given bonds in over one million dollars, the City's funds, and place them under control of another who had given bonds only in $25,000. Such a construction, if given to the law of 1870, would destroy in the office of Chamberlain that system of distinctness and independence given to it by statute. But the law of 1866 was not repealed by express terms in the act of 1870, and no fair interpretation of the latter can be held to have worked any repeal. As to the non-approval of Mr. Palmer's bond, it could not affect his title to the office, for the Controller had not put his refusal on the ground of the insufficiency of the sureties, but on the ground that he (Palmer) was illegally appointed; and to allow this to have weight against Mr. Palmer would be allowing the Controller to take advantage of his own wrong.

Mr. Lawrence concluded by asserting as matter of law that the act of 1866, under which Mr. Palmer held office, was still unrepealed, and in full force and vigor.

Mr. Dyett, on behalf of Mr. Foley, took the preliminary exception that this was not the proper form of proceeding, nor one which gave the Court jurisdiction. It was, he claimed, an attempt to get around the statute providing for writs of *quo warranto*, by seeking to determine the title to a public office without the interposition of the Attorney-General, as provided by law. If this course could be pursued, then no efficacy remained in the provisions for a *quo warranto*. In the case of Tappan against Gray it had been decided that an injunction similar to this was held to be inconsistent with the provisions of the *quo warranto*, and that the Court was without jurisdiction to issue it.

Ex-Judge Edmonds here called attention to a case decided by Chancellor Walworth, sustaining the right of the Courts to aid by injunction parties whose exercise of a public office is infringed by another.

Mr. Dyett, resuming, referred to the case of The Mayor, &c., against Conover, in which Conover and Devlin were rival claimants for the office of Street Commissioner, and in which proceedings by writ of quo warranto were held to be the proper remedy. In that case, he said, the Mayor appeared on behalf of the City to sustain one of the claimants; in this case Mr. Palmer appears alone, while Mr. Foley is supported by the approval of the Mayor. But coming to the merits of the case; Mr. Palmer had failed to qualify by filing the necessary bond.

Chief Justice Barbour—Is he not Deputy, though he may be incapable of performing the duties of his office?

Mr. Dyett thought not, and, moreover, if, as might be assumed for the sake of argument, Mr. Palmer embezzled today $100,000 of the City's funds, his bondsmen were not responsible, and the other side would not deny it.

Judge Edmonds—Certainly we deny it.

Mr. Dyett continued to argue that, under the charter of 1857, (when the office of Deputy Chamberlain was unknown,) up to the act of 1866, the Chamberlain had no control over the appointment of his subordinates.

Chief Justice BARBOUR—Did the act of 1857 authorize any subordinate to act as deputy in the Chamberlain's absence?

Mr. LAWRENCE—No, Sir.

Mr. DYETT—Admitted; but the act of '70 repeals the act of '66, under which the right of appointment was conferred on the Chamberlain, and thus revives the act of '57, under which he had no right of appointment of his subordinates. Instead of being independent, the fact is that the Chamberlain, while he receives funds collected in by several departments, cannot pay out a dollar of those funds unless on warrants signed by the Mayor, and countersigned by the Controller.

Chief-Justice BARBOUR—The deputy is not subordinate to the Controller. Is he even subordinate to the Chamberlain? He takes his place when absent, but does he perform any other duties?

Mr. Dyett, continuing, urged that the fact of the Chamberlain having given bonds did not affect the right of the Controller to appoint his subordinates. The Receiver of Taxes and other heads of Departments gave bonds also, yet the Controller appointed their subordinates, and there was no language in the act of 1870 exempting the Chamberlain's Department from the general appointing power conferred on the Controller. This law of 1866 was passed chiefly for the benefit of the then Chamberlain, (Devlin) who wanted sole control, and who took the benefit of it in the shape of about $200,000 interest, while about $500,000 more went to the banks holding the deposits. It was not until Mr. Sweeny's time that this practice was discontinued. Would it not be some check on the Chamberlain to have the Controller appoint his deputy? If disposed to commit frauds, would not a Chamberlain desire his own creature as his deputy? The appointment of a deputy by the Controller would, moreover, be a benefit to the Chamberlain, as relieving him from responsibility if such deputy should embezzle the funds in his charge.

Chief-Justice Barbour here inquired if the practice was not for the Chamberlain to draw the funds from the bank on his own check, to meet warrants drawn on him by the Mayor and Controller.

Mr. Dyett did not so understand it, but opposing counsel replied that it was.

Chief-Justice BARBOUR—Under the act of '66, the Chamberlain, being liable for all the City's money coming into his hands, and none of those in his office being appointed or paid by the City, could the latter be considered as subordinates of the Controller? This, it seems to me, is a very grave question in the case, and one which must be considered by the Court, though hardly touched upon by the counsel.

Ex-Judge Edmonds replied, on behalf of Mr. Palmer, reiterating substantially the points made by Mr. Lawrence, that the act of '66 was still in force, and that the appointing power vested in the Chamberlain, thereby to appoint his deputy, had not been repealed, either in express terms or by implication, upon any fair interpretation of the act of 1870.

Chief-Justice Barbour said he would continue the injunction until, after consideration, he had rendered his decision, which would probably be on Monday next.

The Chamberlain's Reply to the Mayor.

Chamberlain Palmer yesterday sent a communication to the Mayor respecting his (the Mayor's) recognition of Mr. Foley as Deputy Chamberlain. Mr. Palmer says he was not surprised at the Mayor taking part with Mr. Green in this matter, but he was surprised that Mr. Foley should have now, at the Mayor's request, accepted the appointment, which he recently refused when offered to him by the Controller. Mr. Palmer says that the salary of the Deputy Chamberlain is $6,000 and not $10,000, as reported. Considering the Mayor's connection with the reform movement, the Chamberlain was "still more surprised" to find Mr. Havemeyer sustaining Mr. Green in his efforts to give to the office of Controller unlimited power over the public funds. The office of Chamberlain, Mr. Palmer contends, has been "expressly withdrawn from any dependence on the Controller." Mr. Palmer next reverts to the action of Mr. Green toward the banks of deposit respecting accrued interest, all of which has already been published. He says that when, in compliance with Controller Green's wishes, he drew a transfer warrant for $1,850,000, to remove that sum from one of the banks on which the Controller had thrown discredit, he (the Controller) refused to sign the warrant of transfer, as the law, he said, required the Chamberlain to equalize, as near as possible, the amount on deposit in each bank.

Mr. Palmer next complains of the appointment of a Deputy Chamberlain by the Controller, and asks, "What there is left, if you are right, to protect the community from the frauds and embezzlements of a dishonest Controller and his associates?" The Chamberlain concludes by informing the Mayor that the measures which he (the Mayor) has thus approved are fraught with great danger to the public interest, and he therefore considers it his duty to do all in his power to guard against those dangers.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The examination in the case of Mrs. Woodhull and Col. Blood has been postponed by Commissioner Davenport until to-morrow.

The Christmas tree and exhibition for the Colored Orphan Asylum, One Hundred and Forty-third-street, will take place on Tuesday next, at 1 o'clock.

Yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the toy-store of Lydia Kerr, No. 113 Third-avenue, caused by an overheated stove. Loss $200; insured for $2,000.

Barney Markey, aged three years, while playing with matches in the apartment of his parents, at No. 646 East Thirteenth-street, set fire to his clothes, and he was fatally burned.

Wm. O. Roome, of No. 195 Stanton-street, was arrested yesterday, on the suit of Elisha A. Packer, No. 111 Broadway, on a charge of defrauding him of $10,000. Roome was committed to Ludlow-street Jail.

At the suit of Dr. Lewis A. Sayre an attachment was yesterday issued by the Supreme Court against the property of the absconding "Tom" Fields. The action is for $1,030 for medical attendance on Fields' wife.

The following officers have been appointed by the St. George's Society of New-York: John G. Dale, President; John Hobbs, Treasurer; Rev. Franklin Babbit and Rev. Frederick Sill were elected Chaplains.

William M. Kitchell, late Clerk of the Seventh District Civil Court, yesterday surrendered himself, at the Yorkville Police Court, to answer a charge of larceny, and was held to bail by Justice Coulter, in $2,000.

Patrick Powers, aged twenty-six, who resides on Thirty-second-street, near Eleventh-avenue, was crushed between a dummy engine and a cart, at the corner of Laight and Hudson streets, yesterday afternoon, and was seriously injured.

Charles Sinnert was yesterday arrested and committed, in default of $500 bail, by Commissioner Shields, on a charge of having passed a counterfeit $20 note of the Tradesmen's National Bank upon John H. Dix, of No. 447 Seventh-avenue.

At a meeting of the Eighteenth Ward Council of Political Reform last evening, resolutions were adopted condoling with the family of the late Geo. P. Putnam, who was an active member of the Council. An address was afterward delivered on "Municipal Reform."

Right Rev. Dr. Hare, recently consecrated Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church to the Indians under the care of the Church, will deliver his first address in St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison-avenue, corner of Forty-fourth-street, at 7½ o'clock this evening.

The case of William Morgan, a commercial traveler in the employment of George Pim & Co., Liverpool, who was charged with forgery, was yesterday heard before Commissioner Osborne. The prisoner was identified by Police Officer Marsh, of Liverpool, and judgment will be pronounced on next Tuesday.

The sixth annual report of Sergt. William H. Lefferts, President of the Police Mutual Aid Association, shows that during the year ending yesterday there was collected from members $22,947 50, and the same amount paid to the heirs of deceased members. The Association lost twenty-seven members by death during the year.

Three of the notorious Rotten-row gang, named William Stanley, James Nolan, and James Smith, were charged, yesterday, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, with breaking into the liquor-store of John McDonald, corner of Varick and Watts streets, and stealing two revolvers, a quantity of cigars, and $40 in cash. They were held for trial.

Judge Blatchford yesterday rendered a decision in the case of Daniel Brown and others *vs.* the brig Annie Lindsay, in which the libelants, as owners of the schooner Sallie Smith, brought suit to recover for the loss of the vessel through a collision on May 7, 1869, between the two vessels in Long Island Sound. A decree was ordered for the libelants, with costs, with a reference to ascertain the damages.

BROOKLYN.

The arrests by the police during the past week numbered 344.

During the past week $121,139 73 taxes were received at the Collector's office.

Yesterday morning, Justice Delmar sent Henry Canfield, Joseph Mercedo, and Richard Shackleton to the Penitentiary for six months each for throwing snow-balls at a resident of South Brooklyn.

The Property Clerk reports that during the month of December the police recovered and transmitted to his department abandoned property valued at $9,586 27, of which $9,317 17 was restored to the owners.

Yesterday the police of the First Precinct arrested Andrew McClellan, John Smith, and John Primrose on a charge of keeping a policy-shop. They were held to bail in $1,500 each. McClellan was a partner of Nicholas Duryea, the victim of the recent policy murder in Liberty-street.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in John W. Neal's hat-store, Schenck-street, near Flushing-avenue. The building, which was owned by Mrs. Catharine Frost, was damaged to the extent of $1,500; insured for $1,000. Neal's loss on stock is estimated at $3,000; insured for $2,500 in the Williamsburg City Insurance Company.

NEW-JERSEY.

Gen. Theodore Runyon's stable, in Newark, was robbed of $300 worth of property on Friday night.

The Elizabeth School Board have elected Mr. H. B. Wetmore President, W. H. Luster Secretary, and John Young Superintendent.

Anthony Danneberger, the oldest member of the Elizabeth police force, died yesterday morning at the age of sixty-eight years.

Last night a fire occurred in the rear of the building No. 47 William-street, Newark, destroying out-buildings and damaging the main building.

N. T. Cummings, of Jersey City, has been arrested for complicity in the robbery of silks from the warehouse of the Bremen docks, in Hoboken, in December last.

Locomotive No. 121, of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, was disabled at the Clinton-street crossing, in Elizabeth, yesterday, by the breaking of a connection rod.

The jury in the case of Dr. Taft, of Newark, who was accused of having caused the death of Mrs. Hendershot, of Hackettstown, by malpractice, returned a verdict of not guilty on Friday night.

The jury, in the case of Mrs. Douglass, whose body was found in her bed in her house, in Camden, found that she had been dead since the 1st of January, and that death resulted from "epileptic convulsions."

On Friday night, at Dover, John Hannon, a brakeman on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, had his right leg cut off and two ribs broken while coupling cars. It is thought that he cannot recover.

Owing to a break in the main, the people of New-Brunswick were without water yesterday. A double gang of pipe-men was set to repairing the break as early as possible, and last night the difficulty was remedied.

Elizabeth property-owners have held numerous meetings lately to place Elizabeth real estate before the New-York public. At the last meeting, on Friday evening, a committee of nine was appointed to carry out that object.

A warrant was issued yesterday in a Hoboken Police Court for the arrest of James Coughlin, who is charged by his wife, Melissa Coughlin, with desertion and failure to support her. Coughlin is also under bonds in $3,000 to answer a charge of bigamy.

Amadee Reed, a brakeman on the Midland Railway, was killed on Friday afternoon on the Chester branch of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. While attempting to make his way from a flat car to the locomotive, he fell to the track and was run over.

Ashbel Welch, Chief Engineer of Construction of the Pennsylvania Railroad, detailed to superintend the Harsimus Cove improvements, in Jersey City, had a consultation with the Committees on Laws and Ordinances of the Jersey City Council, yesterday, in relation to the proposed bridge at the Greene-street crossing. Mr. Welch submitted a draft of the bridge, which he proposes to submit to the Common Council at the next meeting.

The Church of the Holy Innocents, in Hoboken, will erect a new edifice, at a cost of $50,000, early in the Spring. The society is at present worshiping in the Martha Institute. Mrs. Stevens, widow of E. A. Stevens, is a large contributor to the fund of the society.

Matthew Telfer and Robert F. Laird have been admitted to the Hudson County Republican Committee as delegates from the Fourth District. The seats of these gentlemen were contested by John Fletcher and John Boyd, of the Hornblower section of the party.

The officers of the Republican Executive Committee of Hudson County for the year 1873 are David A. Peloubet, President; Leroy Schermerhorn, First Vice-President; Bailey B. Brown, Second Vice-President; W. H. Thomas, Treasurer; Wm. W. Brownlee, Secretary.

The condition of Mrs. Mooney, who was beaten by her husband, John Mooney, in Jersey City, on Friday, is more serious than was at first supposed, and it is feared that she will die from her injuries. Mooney is in custody, and will be held to await the result of his wife's injuries.

A kitchen boiler in the house of W. T. Lewis, on Summit-avenue, Jersey City Heights, burst yesterday morning, and tore the range into fragments. The servant was not in the kitchen at the time, and no one was injured. The explosion was caused by scarcity of water in the boiler.

President Ludlow, of the Newark Common Council, yesterday appointed the following special committees: To look out for the interests of the city at the Legislature, Aldermen Stainsby, Bathgate, and Westervelt; to report a plan for the enlargement of Centre Market, Aldermen Baldwin, Reynolds, Baker, Barnet, Harrison.

On Friday night Patrick Murphy, of No. 236 Wayne-street, Jersey City, went home drunk, and, pulling his invalid wife from the bed, beat her into insensibility. After she had become senseless, he dragged her by the hair outside of the house, and left her lying on the street. She was taken into a neighboring house and given proper medical attention. Her injuries are internal, and her recovery doubtful. Murphy escaped, and is still at large.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Mr. Henry Patterson has been appointed Postmaster at Yorktown, in place of Mr. James H. Purdy, who resigned the position after holding it for forty-seven years.

Bishop Hare, of the new Episcopal diocese of Nebraska, is to preach at St. John's Church, Yonkers, this morning, and in the afternoon he will address the Sabbath-school in the church concerning his mission to the Indians.

The authorities of the new City of Yonkers intend to apply to the Legislature for some amendments to their charter. The principal changes proposed are to make the State, county, city, and school taxes payable at one time and place; that the sales of lands for non-payment of taxes shall be held at Yonkers, instead of White Plains; that the Receiver of Taxes and Assessors, with the consent or approval of the Common Council, shall be appointed by the Mayor.

STATEN ISLAND.

The name of the South-side Post-office was changed to that of Sea-side on the 1st of January.

Rev. W. S. Engard, pastor of the North Brooklyn Reformed Church, has accepted a call to the Reformed Church of New-Brighton, and will enter upon his duties the 1st of February.

Patrick McClellan, of Stapleton, was arraigned yesterday before Justice Allen, on a charge of attempting to shoot Dr. A. Bebe, by firing two pistol shots at him, while passing through the street in Rocky Hollow. He was committed for examination.

LONG ISLAND.

By the returns of the collectors of the different towns of Queens County, $78,394 96 of taxes due last year remain unpaid.

The Committee appointed by the Queens County Board of Supervisors to examine the books of the late County Treasurer, Charles A. Roe, report that they find from the general account the sum of $58,226 63 received to the credit of the county, and the sum of $65,444 16 paid out, leaving a balance due the county of $92,702 47.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Per steam-ship Baltic, for Liverpool.—Mrs. C. A. Chiscola, E. Nollain, Mrs. Nollain, The O'Conor Don, M. P., Mr. O'Conor, M. P., H. Spaulding, G. D. Tullman, Jr., N. Blum, M. Blum, Col. R. Plumb, Mrs. Plumb, J. D. Wing, J. Thompson, Mrs. Thompson, Miss H. Thompson, R. Schroeder, Mrs. Schroeder, C. Bigland, F. Levy, T. Reedal, G. Reedal, J. Ferguson, J. E. L. Burleton, J. Booth, James Thompson, Wm. Pettit, Joseph Beckel, E. Oppenheimer, Mr. Greenwood, Mr. Moir, Wm. Sneckner, John Roe, Sidney C. Moore, H. S. Geary, Mrs. Geary, Thos. A. Hill, T. C. Brown, H. S. Ross, L. G. Collinean, A. Kohler, Mr. Kohler, Chas. N. Regnier, John Lyth, John R. Munroe, Theo. Pincus, L. J. Levey, Frank Taylor, Alex. S. McNally, W. Thompson, Edward Palmer.

An Important Decision in Admiralty.

Judge Benedict, in the United States District Court, yesterday rendered an important decision in the case of the United States against the brig Monte Christo, which establishes a precedent for the recovery of claims against property seized by the United States for violations of the Revenue laws. Hitherto all proceeds from the sale of such property seized, whether vessels or otherwise, have been turned over to the Treasury of the United States, and all claims against it have had to be presented at Washington and put through along red-tape process before the claimants could receive anything. Judge Benedict decides that the claims may be paid directly from the Register's office in the district where the seizure is made, without any deduction from the claim for duties or other charges. The Monte Christo was seized and condemned under the act of Congress of July 18, 1866, which provides against the fraudulent obtaining and using of any certificate of registry, enrollment, or license, or other record or document granted in lieu thereof for any vessel not entitled to the benefit of the same.

[Advertisement.]

CRUSHED WHEAT.—Start the New-Year with the resolution to keep in good health, and as one of the best agencies to accomplish this end is the use of crushed white wheat, manufactured by Messrs. F. E. SMITH & Co., of the Atlantic Flour Mills, Brooklyn, we recommend you to give it a trial. It is sold by all the grocers.

[Advertisement.]

"Harsh, wrinkled skin regains the beauty of youth by using Cod Liver Oil." HAZARD & CASWELL's Cod Liver Oil is the best. It is fresh, pure, and sweet.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship Henry Chauncey, for San Francisco.—J. H. Stearns and wife, Duncan Cargill, S. B. Jones, John O. Watkins and wife, Michael Halpin, H. T. Gavit, Mrs. L. J. Allen and 2 children, Eugene Hammond, W. J. White, J. M. Boorman, John Maclean, A. R. Anthony, J. H. Stilwell, Newton Dexter, Capt. E. F. Littlefield, A. Littlefield, J. M. Monroe, E. B. Monroe, wife, and four children, Miss M. A. Brady, Miss W. Thompson, E. M. Freeman, Mrs. Johnson and infant, Miss Chapman, Miss Kate Cox, J. P. Goodall, Miss H. S. Anthony, B. B. Purney, Mrs. Nathaniel Whiting, Mrs. Wm. Hastings and child, W. J. Sanborn, Mrs. Carrie Clinton, Mrs. A. E. Fadir and 4 children. Way Passengers—Capt. Thomas Amora, J. C. Irvine, Frederick Kimball, Miss Mary Ann Cook, James A. Smith, Pay-master D. A. Smith, Thomas Donison, Gonzalo Medina, Mrs. A. J. Center and 2 daughters, Maria Halibet, Commander T. O. Selfridge, M. Mason, Mrs. Clark and 2 children, Mr. Colman, M. H. Keith and wife, Master Keith, Dennis Hinopey.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—Geo. L. Hill, G. W. Lee, E. M. Voorhees and wife, Henry Ball, Miss Fanny Bull Hilger, C. M. Willows, W. A. Fry and wife, Miss Birrell, Miss Fry, Miss E. T. Stowe, Miss H. B. Stowe, Miss Adeli T. Dillon, John Arnot, wife, 3 children and nurse, H. Staffnell and wife, S. A. Spencer and wife, J. Delamater and wife, D. C. Teerpinning, David Cole, Anthony O'Donnell, John Welsh, Wm. Lawless, J. S. Miller, Fredrick Adams, John Applegate, Jeremiah Applegate, L. C. Lathrop, wife, 3 children and 2 nurses, Chas. Thomas, Orren Reynolds.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Columbia, from Havana and Nassau.—Salvador Belg, G. H. A. Bielikonski, E. Miralles, R. A. Smith, E. L. Hollman, R. A. Gilford, Jos. A. Clay, Samuel B. Clay, R. Wardwell, Wm. L. Worthley. From Nassau, Col. T. D. Jones, Capt. Smith, Chas. Bulkley, H. Jones.

By steam-ship France, from Liverpool.—Miss M. Angus, Jno. T. Angus, Geo. Wilson, L. Pepin.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....7:23 | Sun sets.....4:55 | Moon rises...4:52

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..6:39 | Gov. Island..7:28 | Hell Gate....8:50

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SATURDAY, Jan. 11.

Cleared.

Steam-ships City of Brooklyn, (Br.,) Tibbets, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Baltic, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool, &c., J. Hyde Sparks; Henry Chauncey, Gray, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; Niger, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool, &c., Henderson Bros.; Clyde, Kennedy, Galveston and Key West, C. H. Mallery & Co.; Rhein, (Ger.,) Mayer, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah, Robert Lowden; Arragon, (Br.,) Western, Bristol, E., E. E. Morgan's Sons; Franklin, (Ger.,) Denike, Havre, C. Rammelsberg & Co.; Cleopatra, Phillips, Havana, F. Alexandre's Sons; George Washington, Quick, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Volunteer, Crossman, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Company; Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Company; General Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans, Fred. Baker; Neptune, Baker, Boston; Empire, Gautier, Philadelphia; Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ships Don Quixote, Trenholm, Liverpool, Nesmith & Sons; John Bertram, (Norw.,) Bod, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.

Barks Wetterhorn, Rich, San Francisco, C. Comstock & Co.; Ilva (Br.), Litson, Maracaibo, Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Brigs S. P. Munson (Br.), Coffill, Kingston, Ja., A. H. Solomon & Co.; Harry & Aubrey (Br.), Briggs, Bridgeton, Dwight & Platt; Sarah Crowell (Br.), Farnham, St. Johns, P. R., W. T. Woodruff & Co.

Schrs. Nelly Potter, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., W. K. Hinman & Co.; Post Boy, Robinson, Savannah, Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.; Clara Merrick, Hand, Musquash Inlet, Overton & Hawkins; Babel H. Jones, Hubbard, Philadelphia, Overton & Hawkins.

Arrived.

Steam-ship France, (Br.,) Thomson, Liverpool Dec. 24, with mdse. and 49 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Experienced strong westerly gales during the entire passage. Jan. 10, lat. 41 3, lon. 63, passed a Guion steam-ship bound E.; same date, lat. 40 42, lon. 69 30, a National steam-ship do.; same date, lat. 40 41, lon. 70 20, a Hamburg steam-ship do.

Steam-ship Columbia, Curtis, Havana Jan. 4, via Nassau 7th, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co. Jan. 9, lat. 32 30, lon. 78 18, signaled bark Chas. Jackson, (Br.,) bound N.

Steam-ship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston, S. C., Jan. 8, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., with naval stores, &c., to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Hatteras, Lawrence, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship British Navy, (of Liverpool,) Kendal, Calcutta and Sand Heads Sept. 20, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Passed the Cape of Good Hope Nov. 19; crossed the equator Dec. 14, in lon. 32 W. Had heavy weather, with fresh S. W. winds down the Bay of Bengal; had strong N. E. trades and lost them in lat. 23 N., lon. 67 W.; from thence strong variable winds, with much thunder, lightning, and rain.

Ship City of York, (of Glasgow,) Auld, Calcutta and Sand Heads Oct. 11, with mdse. to Chas. L. Wright & Co. Passed the Cape of Good Hope Nov. 27, St. Helena Dec. 9, and crossed the equator Dec. 18, in lon. 33 [illegible]. Had a heavy E. gale off the Capes, lasting 36 hours; from thence moderate weather; was 8 ds. W. of Bermuda.

Ship Competitor, (Br.,) Matthews, Batavia Sept. 7, Padang, Oct. 5, via Boston, with mdse. to F. Baker. Came by way of Long Island Sound.

Brig George Latimer, (of Baltimore,) Wilson, Fajardo, P. R., 9 ds., with sugar to J. V. Onativia & Co.—vessel to master. Had fine weather up to Hatteras; from thence 4 ds. with strong gales from S. W. to N. W.; sprung topsail-yard, stove skylight and split sails.

Brig W. A. Henry, (of Barrington, N. S.,) Taylor, Maracaibo 21 ds., with coffee and fustic to E. Pavenstedt & Co.—vessel to Funston & Co. Had strong N. and N. E. winds to the Bahamas; from thence to lat. 27, fine weather; since, strong N. W. winds; was 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Malcom Stewart, (of Georgetown, P. E. I.,) McDonald, Demerara 10 ds., with sugar, molasses, &c., to order—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Had moderate weather; was 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Hortensia, (of Boston,) Nelson, Para 19 ds., with rubber to L. E. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Had moderate weather; was 5 ds. N. of Hatteras. Jan. 8, Lt. 38, lon. 73, saw schr. Lucy Hammond, steering S. S. W.

Schr. Kittie Stevens, Anderson, St. John, N. B., 10 ds., with lath to Chase, Talbot & Co.—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Palmer, Rankin, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

Schr. Thomas Fitch, Pettigrew, New-London, for Virginia.

Schr. Fannie Keating, Kane, Philadelphia.

Schr. Angie Predmore, Soper, Virginia.

Schr. Ann Eliza, Lozan, Virginia.

Schr. J. J. Pharo, Soper, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, fresh N. W., clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Rhein, for Bremen; Franklin, for Havre; Baltic and City of Brooklyn, for Liverpool; Cleopatra, for Havana; Clyde, for Galveston; General Meade and George Washington, for New-Orleans; Henry Chauncey, for Aspinwall; San Jacinto and Montgomery, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Old Dominion, for Norfolk.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—Arr. steamer Saxon, from Philadelphia; brigs Maud Potter, from Antigua; Nancy Ross, from Bonaire; Mary E. Dana, from Georgetown, D.C. A survey was held yesterday on the British steamer Sir Francis, ashore on Hampton Beach, and it was recommended that she be pumped out. The schooner F. E. Tower left here last night for the wreck with a steam pump on board.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 11.—Arr. steamer Falcon, from Baltimore; and schr. A. H. Beatty, from New-York.

Sld. steamers Manhattan, for New-York, and Virginia, for Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Jan. 11.—Passed out—Steamer Austrian, for Liverpool; barks Manitou, for West Indies, and Zanzak, for Bremen; brigs Wave, for Halifax; Italia, for Ponce; Chasseur, for Liverpool; Hilden, for Liverpool; Planet, for Rio; schrs. Mary Miller, for Rio Grande; Trade Wind, for Cienfuegos.

Passed in—Bark Imperador, from Pernambuco, for Baltimore.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 11.—Arr. yesterday, steam-ship New-Orleans, from New-York.

Sld. today, steam-ship George Cromwell, for New-York.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 11.—The revenue steamer Colfax, which has arr. from a cruise up the Bay, reports in the bay, bound up, bark Mary; brigs Minnehaha and Georgiana, from Demerara; bark Naiden, from Pernambuco; schr. Maggie D. Marston, from Havana; brig Jessie, from St. Jago; brig Lampl, from Bristol; barks Lapwing and Sjogasten, from Rio; brig Jennie Merton, from Long Keys; bark Mary, from Liverpool; schr. Ann & Susan, from Martinique.

Passed out—Steamer Moravian, for Liverpool; brig Chesapeake, for Demerara.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 11.—Arr. bark Ocean, from Dunkirk, and schr. Lottie Ames, from Philadelphia. Cld. steam-ship Oriental, for Boston; brig Isa, for Boston. Sld. steam-ship C. W. Lord, for Philadelphia, and the Huntsville and San Salvador, for New-York; ship Cerefind, for Liverpool; brig Gipsey Queen, for Cardenas; schrs. John Middleton, Jr., for Philadelphia; W. A. Levering, for Jacksonville; Edwin, Janet, and Rosalie, for Harbor Island, and the W. H. Drury, for Boston.

The steamer Kelso, bound from New-Orleans for New-York, put into this port today short of coal.

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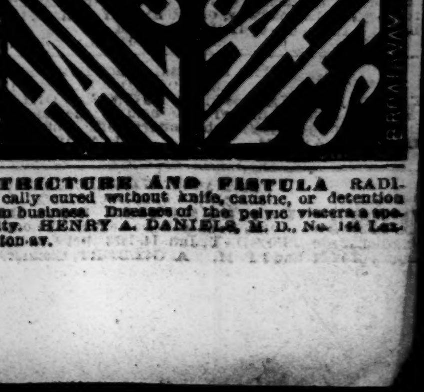
Retail Grocers,

Respectfully call the attention of their patrons and the public to the fact that, notwithstanding the late fire has greatly damaged their stock, they are enabled, through the kindness of a brother grocer, to execute orders promptly and as well as heretofore.

We thank our friends for their patronage of the past, and hope that we will receive their encouragement in the future, as we are preparing to continue the business at the old stand.

"BETTER LATE THAN NEVER."—The great fire in Centre-st., on the 26th December, burned in the bindery the entire first edition of THE ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for January, 1873. A new edition is now ready, containing a mass of rich and racy reading, with numerous illustrations:

Shakespeare and Many of His Leading Dramatic Characters—illustrated; Pauline Lucca; The Late Gen. Meade; Horace Greeley, with Portraits; The Will and Mind Explained; Co-ordination of the Human Faculties; Cause and Effect; A "Stiff Upper Lip;" Steam vs. Horse Power; The Unpardonable Offense; Clarke Braden, the Preacher; Curiosities of Human Life; The Man with a Secret; Ideal Reality; Demand for Worth; How Planets Move; Roman Catholicism in the United States; A Call to Women Teachers and Writers; Principles of Phrenology; Prison Reform; Words in General Use; Bell-wethers; A Cool-headed Young Woman's Escape; Language of the Eyes; The Broken Song; In the Storm—illustrated; A Skull and its Legend; Civil Engineering; Hair Turning Gray Prematurely; Supplying a Defective Education, &c. Copiously illustrated. A new volume. Terms, $3 a year. Single numbers, 30 cents. A fine OIL CHROMO, worth $5, given to every new subscriber who sends 50 cents extra for mounting and postage. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.



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